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TIFLIS STILL GAY AMONG STARK RUSSIAN CITIES

Song and Dance Bring Joyous Atmosphere to Georgia's Old Capital

FAMOUS BUILDINGS SURVIVE GRIM HISTORY

Modern Ideas Are Rapidly Overthrowing Romantic Traditions of Caucasus

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TIFLIS, Georgia, U. S. S.—Tiflis, venerable capital of the romantic Caucasian land of Georgia, is perhaps seen to best effect in the evening. It is then that a stroll through the old part of the city, the so-called Armenian Bazaar and The Maidan, brings the strongest impressions of the antique charm of a city that has been destroyed more than a score of times in its long course of Caucasian history, but has always risen from its ashes, with some new sign of the influence of its latest conqueror.

One passes shop after shop, filled with the traditional handicrafts of the Caucasian artisans: leather belts studded with silver and gold, copper vessels, ornate costumes, consisting of high riding-boots, black or white high lambkin caps and coats with little protruding pockets, a style which originated in the fact that the Caucasian of two generations ago found it convenient to carry cartridges in these pockets. All this suggests the pioneer life of the old Caucasian, which one can find far back in the mountains, but which is rapidly yielding before the advance of industrialism and modern ideas.

In the soft evening light one recognizes the outlines of various historic edifices that symbolize the varied people who have lived in Tiflis or who have passed over the city with the devastating hand of the conqueror. There is Zion Cathedral, most famous among several old Georgian churches in this part of the city. Originally built in the seventh century, it was repeatedly destroyed by Muhammadan invaders, and has been restored with noteworthy art.

Here one can find an ancient cross, constructed out of two vine branches, which, according to tradition, belonged to Nina, one of the pioneer educators of Georgia. Nearby is an Armenian church, distinguished by its characteristic circular style of architecture. And as one proceeds further down to the bank of the River Kura one finds a Persian mosque, the building itself and the adjoining minaret both colored with

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Anglo-Soviet Terms Opposed by Communists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—The statement of Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, to Parliament that British Government would demand of the Soviet Government that it should compel the Communist Internationale to abstain from hostile propaganda, excites vigorous objection here, the Soviet viewpoint being that the Anglo-Soviet protocol pledging mutual abstention from propaganda applies only to the Soviet Government, and not to the Communist internationale.

In *Izvestia*, comments in this connection as follows: "The assumption that the Soviet Government would undertake with England any sort of engagements in the name of the Internationale organization, not subordinated to it, represents sheer fanaticism. We cannot permit any misundertakings on this question."

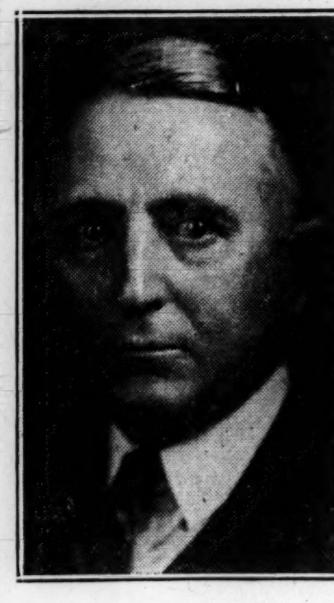
The War Commissar, Mr. Voroshilov, addressed a speech in Red Square during the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution, was inclined to discount the importance of the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, observing: "As in past years we have no special successes in the field of relations with capitalist states, it is impossible to regard as a great success the fact that we are again recognized, according to parliamentary decision by the British bourgeoisie. We don't expect from this especially overwhelming results, although we consider recognition of normal relations a gain for our foreign policy."

While the resumption of relations may to a certain degree promote Anglo-Soviet trade because the Soviet economic organizations will no longer deliberately divert orders from England as had been done during the two years following the break, the possibility of a large scale of cooperation in this direction would seem to depend upon the willingness of British financiers to extend credit for Russian orders. Unless some advantageous arrangements in this direction are suggested, it is very unlikely that the Soviet representatives in the coming negotiations will undertake any obligations regarding the satisfaction of British debt and property claims.

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New Chief of Institute of Pacific Relations



JEROME D. GREENE

Pacific Group Aids Japan to World Outlook

Marked Change in Public Opinion With Institute Parley at Kyoto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Declaring that the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held here during the last two weeks had greatly aided the movement among Japanese people toward internationalism, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, member of the House of Peers, formally closed the sessions on Nov. 10. Dr. Nitobe emphasized the fact that Japanese newspapers had been friendly to the Institute, even though such questions as the Manchurian problem had come up.

"International conferences are hard to hold in Japan," Dr. Nitobe said, "and for the first time we have tried here a big international conference. The general repercussion on people of Japan has been something disgraphable or deprecatory. There is a decided tendency among our people to progress in international thinking, even for the diehards. There is no escaping internationalism."

The new officers for the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, were also announced at the closing session. The Pacific Council is made up of one representative each from every country bordering the Pacific Ocean and holding membership in the organization.

Jerome D. Greene, a New York banker, member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., was elected chairman of the Pacific Council, and Inazo Nitobe, first vice-chairman. Newton Rowell of Toronto, member of the King's Privy Council, was second vice-chairman, and Frank C. Atherton of Honolulu continues as treasurer.

Prof. James T. Shotwell resigned as chairman of the international research committee and in his place Charles P. Howland of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, was elected the head of this committee, the most important connected with the entire Institute. J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the organization at the Honolulu headquarters, resigned but will continue until a successor may be found to replace him.

JUGOSLAVIAN KING SIGNS CHURCH LAW

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—After long and careful preparations the King signed the Orthodox Church Law Nov. 10. Detailed laws will be built up concerning relations between church and state and between orthodox Christians and the church.

The Patriarch declared at the last meeting of the Holy Synod that this was the most significant moment in the history of the Serbian Orthodox Church within a decade. According to the law, the church manages church property autonomously. Spiritual, disciplinary and judicial authorities belong to the church exclusively.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Supporters of Stresemann Policies Chosen for Reich Cabinet Posts

BERLIN (AP)—Prof. Julius Curtius, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed to that portfolio Nov. 11 to succeed the former Dr. Gustave Stresemann. Prof. Curtius has been Minister of Economics in the government of Chancellor Mueller.

Dr. Paul Moldenhauer of Cologne was appointed to succeed Dr. Curtius as Minister of Economics. For many years Dr. Moldenhauer was a member of the board of directors of the German Dye Trust and is a recognized authority on social and political matters. He is widely traveled and often visits the United States, whence he returned Nov. 9 after a trip of study of the chemical industry. He is a member of the People's Party.

Dr. Curtius, the new Foreign Minister, is a discovery of his predecessor, the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

On the return of the German delegation from Geneva in September, 1926, after Germany's admission to

the League of Nations, the special train stopped longer than necessary on the German frontier opposite Basel, Switzerland.

Word was passed round that Dr. Stresemann was expecting a Dr. Curtius, whom he had asked to ride part of the way to Berlin with him to discuss political questions. Who was this Dr. Curtius? No one knew. But the German Foreign Minister had discovered in his own political party—the German People's Party—in Dr. Curtius a rarely able politician as a highly welcome asset.

Dr. Curtius is a legal man to the core. Without being exactly a brilliant orator he is such an excellent speaker in public that most hearers are firmly convinced he is reading from some hidden manuscript or, at least, a memorandum. Such is not the case, however, the only manuscript being his exceptionally quick mind.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

British and French Points of View Over Rhineland Evacuation Differ

Speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and André Tardieu Seemingly in Conflict—Germans May Demand Definite Assurance at Second Hague Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Diplomatic Europe is busy trying to elucidate the real meaning of the difference of opinion disclosed in the speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and André Tardieu at the week-end over the date for completing the French evacuation of the third zone of the Rhineland.

"If all goes well," said Mr. MacDonald, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday, "the third zone will be free by the middle of next year."

M. Tardieu, on the other hand, said: "The interval of eight months which must precede the evacuation begins after the ratification of the Young plan, after the creation of the Bank for International Settlements and after the remission to this bank of the first batch of reparation bonds. When the Hague agreement was initiated, neither Dr. Stresemann's demise nor the French ministerial crisis had been foreseen. It was supposed the eight months' interval would begin before the end of 1929. A date—June 30—had been mentioned. But the situation having been modified, it is evident that the period of eight months has not yet begun." To this the Journal Official says that M. Tardieu added (though no one appears to have heard him in the Chamber) "On the other hand, as

M. Briand said, if the conditions are fulfilled and we evacuate we have no interest in letting things drag."

It is thus clear that M. Tardieu does not consider France is obliged to leave the Rhineland finally by June 30, and though the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that "there need be no anxiety about the matter" it is evident from debates in the French Chamber that the Right has set its face against the too speedy evacuation, unless the conditions M. Tardieu enumerated have been fulfilled.

The Germans, on the other hand, are not prepared to see their territory under foreign occupation a moment longer than necessary and it is understood here that definite assurances will be demanded when the second Hague conference meets, as is now expected about the end of this month.

Everyone has confidence in

Aristide Briand's good will but some

wonder whether he will be able to

carry the French Chamber with him if the date is fixed definitely for June 30, as everyone here hopes it will be.

In the meanwhile, however, encouragement is derived from the final settlement of the dispute about German railway development in demilitarized zone of the Rhineland which

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

PROOF PILES UP THAT AMERICAN TRADE IS SOUND

Main Thing to Guard Against Is Mass Hoarding Because of Timidity

BY G. R. ERICSON

The fundamental soundness of American trade and industry and of the country's banking institutions is the outstanding fact that emerges from a study of facts, reports, indices and opinions following the recent stock market decline.

Financial institutions are unshaken,

industrial, railroad and utility orga-

nizations are proceeding with their

important plans, and executives

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ANDES TUNNEL URGED AS ROUTE FOR NEW CANAL

Rear Admiral C. M. Chester Gives Details of Plan for Colombia Link

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A

The fundamental soundness of American trade and industry and of the country's banking institutions is the outstanding fact that emerges from a study of facts, reports, indices and opinions following the recent stock market decline.

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the Forest of Compiegne at 5 a. m. Nov. 11, 1918.

It was an observance rather than a celebration, for throughout the whole of the city, the most important American depot during the World War, the thought was not of a victory over the central powers, but of the toll of those four years of warfare, and there were voiced everywhere a renewed determination to achieve that end of which Woodrow Wilson, the war President, spoke when he declared that the World War should be the war to end war.

From the pulpit and press and rostrum, everywhere, there was this note. The great forward stride toward better understanding between nations, as exemplified in the preparation settlements, the Locarno treaties, the Kellogg Pact, the conversations between President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald, and the forthcoming London Naval Limitations Conference was stressed.

With the striking of 11 o'clock the entire city paused. At that hour a Boy Scout bugler sounded "Taps" from the balcony of the Hotel Astor, in Times Square, calling the crowds there to silence.

The official city ceremonies were held at the Eternal Light in Madison Square in memory of those of the nations who made the supreme sacrifice.

The Women's Peace Society held two open-air meetings during the day, and in each of the public schools of the city the routine work ceased for a period of appropriate observance.

On "Armistice Sunday," at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 2000 persons heard special memorial services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, with Bishop William T. Manning, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and George W. Wickesham the speakers.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at the eighteenth annual massing of the colors at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. Governor Roosevelt criticized the militaristic patriot who clings to his ideals of liberty, equality and justice.

World on Way to Peace, Klein Tells Club Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The world is on the upward trail toward the goal of peace, Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, told 600 guests at the annual Armistice Day luncheon of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Klein pointed with hopefulness toward a number of peace-making agencies, chief among which he mentioned the interlocking relationships resulting from "the new post-war network of credits" and radio, aircraft, steamships and motion pictures which are cutting through clouds of obscurity and bringing about intimate contacts between the nations of the world.

"It remains to be seen whether business leadership merits the responsibility which has been placed in its hands," said Mr. Klein. "We now have the extraordinary development of business men giving instruction to their government authorities on questions of economic and trade importance which formerly politicians used as instruments for promoting rivalry and friction between countries."

An appeal to the women to lead the aid to movements of world peace was made by Madame Belle Di Rivera, honorary president of the federation; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, president; Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of international relations; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lee Laddlaw, and William C. Redfield.

Trees of Memory in France Helping in Reforestation

PARIS (AP)—"Trees of Memory," planted on Armistice Day around the thousands of war memorials, have inspired a popular movement to restore the forests of France.

The symbolic gesture has been turned to practical use and today thousands of acres are being replanted. The growth of the movement in three years encourages authorities to hope that Government action will stimulate reforestation to the extent of 5,000,000 acres needed to make France self-sufficient in its wood supply for consumption has threatened extinction of forests with accompanying damage to agriculture in many ways.

Armistice Day Parade Reviewed by Gov. Allen

Communities all over New England observed Armistice Day with parades of war veterans, special exercises at spots frequently hallowed in American history, as was the case at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, and by a two minutes' silence at 11 o'clock which had been generally proclaimed.

Boston's parade was longer than usual, and an especially large number of school children were in line. Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts reviewed the marchers as they passed the State House on the top of Beacon Hill.

Prayer for Armistice Day
CANTERBURY, Eng. (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote the following prayer which he recommended as suitable for the two-minute Armistice Day Silence: "In remembrance of those who made the great sacrifice, keep us steadfast, keep us from falling back, and give us peace in our time, O Lord."

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ARMISTICE DAY MARKS WORLD MOVE TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

of national policy and agree to seek the settlement of their differences by pacific means. There might also be mentioned in this connection the coming into effect of such covenants as the Four-Power Treaty of the Pacific, signed in 1921 by the British Empire, France, the United States, and Japan, which took the place of the former Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation and the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty negotiated at the Pan-American Conference that met in Washington, D. C., in December, 1928.

It would seem, in the light of these commitments, that "military alliances" and "balances of power" had faded out of the picture. In the place of these secret coalitions, mankind is evolving a code of international ethics applicable to practically all of the nations claiming to be civilized.

Eleven years ago the nations were without a permanent international court of justice. The best that the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 could do was to establish a panel of jurists that was anything but a court. The war was no sooner over than statesmen of practical vision began planning for a court of world dimensions to which nations might submit disputes of a legal character. After years of negotiation, the Permanent Court of International Justice came into existence in 1922. The protocol of the Court provided for an "optional clause," in which the adhering nations accept the basis of compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes. Forty-two nations, including Great Britain, France and Germany, have become parties to this clause providing for obligatory arbitration.

Basis for Codification

The 15 judgments and 16 opinions handed down by the Court since its inception constitute the basis for the development of a code of international law. Moreover, new form of arbitration treaty has come into popularity since the war. Heretofore nations have refused to submit arbitration questions involving "international honor and 'national interests.'" These general exceptions practically nullified the larger purposes for which these treaties were negotiated.

The arbitration covenant recently entered into between the United States and France, an instrument regarded by the American State Department as a model treaty to be entered into with other governments, is typical of the new and enlarged peace commitments now being negotiated in which no exceptions are made with respect to the questions just referred to.

The victories of peace achieved by the League of Nations since the signing of the armistice reflect the growing will to peace that is now asserting itself among the peoples of the earth. Disputes involving the Aaland Islands, the Polish-Lithuanian boundary, the administration of Upper Silesia, the Jugoslav and Albanian frontier question, the Italo-Greek alteration and the Greek-Bulgarian frontier issues have all been settled without resort to arms. Never before in the world's history have we witnessed such a concerted and intelligent effort to sheath the swords of the nations.

Peace Society Head Reviews Progress

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The last two years have witnessed greater progress toward peace than has previously been made in the entire history of mankind, William Fortune, president of the American Peace Society, declared at the Armistice Day observance here.

Mr. Fortune's address was made at the celebration under the auspices of the general Armistice Day committee representing the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Spanish War Veterans, and other patriotic organizations.

Although the goal of peace is not beyond reach, and the nations' renunciation of war has relegated it to the position of piracy, Mr. Fortune declared that much must still be accomplished to prevent future conflicts.

"We have yet," he said, "to ascertain and develop the peaceful methods that nations shall use in adjusting their differences. That calls for the sanest, most practical thought of which we are capable. Through it all, one principle will stand out, and that is the principle of justice.

"There is yet another angle to the problem. If our pledge to renounce war means what it says, the time has come to be serious about decreasing the burden of armaments. It has not been long since we were reminded by President Hoover that it is significant that none of our great Presidents was either pacifist or militarist.

"This is not a time for extremists of either belief. They have both in the past hindered the coming of permanent peace. Fortunately, our governmental leaders are working on the problem from neither standpoint. There is a middle ground where peace will more likely be found, with clear understanding of the practical problems involved.

"Thinking of disarmament, independently of an extremist point of view, it is natural to conclude that, if there is to be no more of warfare, nations can come to honorable agreement for lessening the burden of armament.

The present outlook for disarmament has thrilled the imagination of people near and far. It looks as though the solemn pledge to disarm, embodied in the Versailles Peace Treaty, a pledge binding on the victors no less than upon the vanquished, were to be taken seriously.

During recent years, strenuous efforts have been made to arrive at a position of international economic stability. Organizations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Labor Office and the International Institute of Agriculture are constantly at work bridging the economic chasm that for centuries have divided races and nations.

A world economic conference was held in Geneva in 1927 "to remove, as far as possible, the economic causes which tend to ameliorate the present unsatisfactory economic situation." The 200 delegates, comprising economists, industrialists, workers, consumers and agriculturists, labored for weeks in formulating a program of co-operative economic endeavor for the final liquidation of the war, and, what is more important, the strengthening of the economic structure of peace. Big business now sees that war does not pay. The efforts of bankers and the captains of industry are now to be pooled with like efforts among statesmen and diplomats for the establishment of a permanent wide-world order of political, social and industrial fraternality.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the Young plan for the payment of reparations has considerably cleared the air from an economic

standpoint. The promised evacuation of the Rhineland and the possible setting up of a world bank stand out as the two most immediate implications of the final acceptance of the Young plan by the debtor and creditor nations.

The educators, too, are pursuing the path of peace. Before the war, school texts gave widespread currency to the doctrine that war is inevitable and that national greatness is synonymous with military grandeur. Since the war the leading educators of the world have undertaken to teach peace through the medium of public school instruction.

National heroism is now being interpreted in terms of service and social uplift. The Hugos, Dantes and Shakespeares are being held up before the children of the nations as men worthy of emulation. The World Federation of Education Associations, organized in San Francisco in 1923, brought together the teachers of a half-hundred nations for the explicit purpose of stimulating the will to peace among those who will bear the responsibilities of citizenship in years to come. It would be impossible to exaggerate the beneficial effects that will accrue to mankind when this program of peace education becomes the accepted policy of the teachers of the world's youth.

Eleven years ago world peace was only a vision and few there were who had courage enough even to dream of peace. Today this vision is being undergirded with the manifold activities of the peacemaker. Working for peace has taken the place of dreaming for peace. Statesmen, diplomats, jurists, economists and educators have linked hands in the common cause of consummating a warless world.

Belgian Veterans Hear 'Brabanconne'

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The eleventh anniversary of the Armistice was celebrated in Brussels in sunshine. "Fidac" Federation International des Anciens Combattants, this year gave the ceremony.

On Nov. 10 a veteran left each province bearing a flag which by successive relays arrived at 11 a. m., Nov. 11 at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The royal family and all members of the Government were grouped in front of the tomb on the arrival of the members of Fidac. Troops presented arms, and at the moment when the King advanced, the band played "Brabanconne." Then some 60,000 veterans filed past the sovereign. The Portuguese Minister in Brussels laid the Portuguese Croix de Guerre on the tomb of the Belgian unknown soldier.

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"This is not a day to glorify and exalt war, but to commemorate the end of it. Eleven years ago today there came a peace that we believe it is our duty to perpetuate and we must not falter. We can and shall have peace on earth when and where there is good will to men."

The delegates, who are representative men and women from many religions, are pledging themselves to support in their local communities the coming five-power naval conference.

The Congress advocates the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It hopes here to pool experiences of its members and determine what methods have proved successful in developing community support for such international measures.

Fred B. Smith, chairman of the

Eleven Years After



CHURCHES GIVE NAVAL PARLEY STRONG BACKING

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Need for building up a strong public opinion that will take the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war at its word and demand the reduction of armaments was stressed by the American section of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches in session here.

The physical act of disarmament is but child's play compared to the gigantic task of mental preparation. We must phrase our own proposals and the arguments to support them in such manner that the justice of our pleas will be evident and their sincerity never doubted..."

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American branch of the alliance, in an address to 2000 college students, urged the young people to join in the peaceful revolution to do away with war and substitute parliamentary methods of settling disputes.

"Never in any other 11 years of history has such progress been made in the peace movement as in the years since the Armistice," he said.

"Recently I have visited 19 of the chief nations and in every one of them I found from 10 to 75 societies working upon a federal basis." Quoting Viscount Cecil, he said: "We must organize to keep up with ever increasing power the educational campaign for world peace."

Dr. William P. Merrill of New York City, president of the alliance, pointed out that people know that if another war should come it would mean confiscation of property no less than man power, and the crippling or destruction of both. "War is too futile," he said, "for anyone longer to plead its cause. War is now everybody's business and everybody sees it is bad business."

The Pact of Paris is growing in significance, he said. "It is seen that the honor of the nations is involved in its sacred keeping."

Another sign of promise, he felt, was the rising tide of religious feeling and a recognition by churches that it is one of their chief functions to be leaders in the cause of good will."

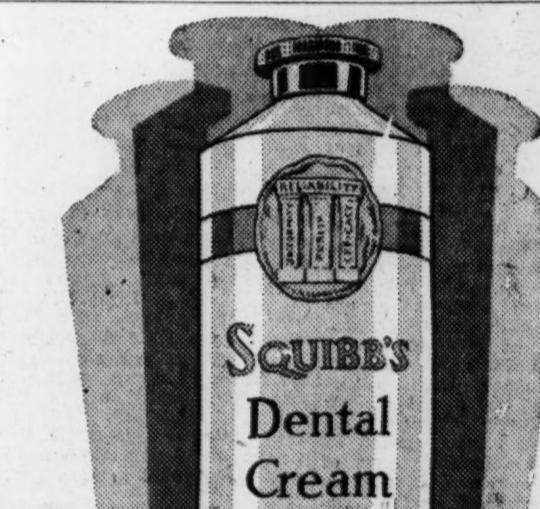
Reports showed that nine American clergymen went to Great Britain as speakers representing the alliance, while about the same number of British ministers are expected to speak in the United States in churches and summer conferences.

Another Anglo-American exchange occurred at the Canadian border. Ministers of the two nations exchanged pulpits with marked success in the northwest last year, and Harry N. Holmes, field secretary, said he expected to see the practice spread to the Maritime Provinces and the New England states. At the center they plan to exchange choirs.

NEW MEXICAN HIGHWAY
VERA CRUZ, Mexico (By U. P.) Preliminary contracts for construction of an automobile road between Vera Cruz and Puebla have been signed. The road construction company agrees to build a road between the two points by way of Jalapa, following the old National Highway. The distance is more than 130 miles.

RESEARCH IN HOME ECONOMICS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Research in home economics has been started by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, through its extension division. The services of Miss Myra De Haven Woodruff, research expert, have been obtained.



If you want clean sugar of the highest quality—insist on Domino Package Sugars. Always full-weight.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

American Sugar Refining Company

Young Men's Christian Association Muskegon, Michigan

Architects—Edward E. Valentine, Foeller, Schobert and Stevenson

Contractors—Strong Construction Co.

Russwin Dealers—Muskegon Hardware Co.

Russwin R & E

Russwin Distinctive Hardware

Hardware that Lasts ~ Base Metals of Bronze or Brass

The fact that Muskegon's new Y. M. C. A. building was operating at capacity within a few months after its completion indicates that it is filling a real need in the community.

Among its other services the new building provides a complete physical department and living accommodations for eighty-four men.

Russwin Hardware, tested so successfully for its wearing qualities and because of its distinctive beauty of design, was chosen for this building where constant use requires the very best.

ENDING OF WARS CALLED FINEST WORLD SERVICE

Vice-President Curtis in Chicago Address Lauds Pact of Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States, led the middle West in observance of Armistice Day when he delivered the major address at a patriotic gathering in the Soldier Field Stadium at Chicago. The Vice-President was the guest of the Chicago Lodge of Elks. "Before the World War," Mr. Curtis said, "our Nation was a great world power. Now it is stronger and more powerful than ever before. It is in a position to and is using all its power and influence to prevent future wars. For this reason we have observed with the utmost satisfaction that the Kellogg pact renouncing war has been adhered to by so many nations. We hope the time has come when the great nations of the world will, by proper agreements, change the cruel custom sanctioned through the ages of engaging in war."

"The people were pleased to note that China and Russia, both signers of the Kellogg pact, have refrained from going to war, thereby acknowledging the agreement binding and not merely a 'scrap of paper.'"

Another high light of Chicago's celebration was the dedication of \$1,000,000 worth of new buildings at one of the large veterans' institutions, Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, laid the corner stone. In the Federal Building a memorial tablet was placed in the foyer by a post of the American Legion composed of Federal employees. Near the State centennial monument in a residential section a memorial flagpole was dedicated by another Legion post.

Col. Noble B. Judah, who has returned to Chicago after three years in Cuba as United States Ambassador, was the guest at an annual Armistice Day dinner at which 28 World War regiments were represented. Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, one of the early champions of outlawry of war, was the speaker at a down-town mass meeting in the Chicago Temple.

Other cities in the central area held similar exercises in observance of the day. The placing of a bronze wreath on a replica of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by a "gold star mother" constituted Minneapolis' tribute. Five schools were presented with plaques bearing portions of the Pact of Paris, one of which was autographed by Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State.

In Louisiana attention was centered on Shreveport, where a new \$750,000 auditorium was dedicated to those who served in the World War. A municipal auditorium under construction in New Orleans, dedicated to the city's soldiers and sailors of all wars, is not yet completed. In Oklahoma City, capital of a neighboring state, one-hour programs were held in all the schools.

Several Armistice Day programs, including a parade by American Legion posts, followed a Sunday devoted to the anniversary and dedicated to the furtherance of peace. Honor to those who served in the war and a pledge that work toward permanent peace should be the "torch" carried on, was the keynote of a ceremony at Kansas City's Liberty Memorial, opposite the Union Railroad Station.

A parade, patriotic speeches and a large fireworks display at night featured the celebration at Des Moines. Memorial services were held in many groups in the city. A parade was also the day's principal event at San Antonio, Tex., with 50 organizations participating in the review. The participants ranged from Junior Yanks, a new organization

Amesbury Unveils Memorial Commemorating All War Heroes



"OVER THERE," BY LEONARD CRASKE

As part of the community observance of Armistice Day in Amesbury, Mass., the sculpture, "Over There," by Leonard Craske, was unveiled. The central figure is of a doughboy, and the flanking panels have been suggested by events of the Civil War and naval engagements. The money for the sculpture was raised by community subscription, and the memorial is known as "The Amesbury Memorial to All Wars."

of boys, to veterans of the Civil War. All veterans' organizations paraded at Cincinnati and this was followed by a combined service club luncheon. The Rev. Carl A. H. Stridsberg, formerly a French Army chaplain, was the main speaker.

Varied Programs on Pacific Coast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Armistice Day is different from all other national and patriotic holidays. We do not want to make it a memorial day, but a day of celebration, of rejoicing at the close of the war."

This statement of A. E. Pierce, marshal of the day at Seattle, Wash., was the keynote of celebrations in all parts of the Pacific Coast. Speech-making, parades, fireworks, formal dances and football games were forms of celebration enjoyed in virtually every city of the district.

In Washington a double holiday was declared, as Nov. 11 marked the fortieth anniversary of the State's admission to the Union.

"An armistice of war thinking" was asked by Dr. Arthur Braden, one-time president of California Christian College, in a speech delivered in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Women's International League.

The closing of schools and suspension of business marked the day in most cities. In both Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, parades as well as meetings were major parts of the day's events, in the latter city more than 40,000 veterans passing in review.

San Francisco, as a special gesture

NATIONS RENEW EFFORT TOWARD LASTING PEACE

Reduction of Armament Called Guarantee to World-Wide Amity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The eleventh anniversary of the day which celebrates the signing of the Armistice that ended the World War, finds the world still resting on its arms, prepared to repel an invader or to defend its honor, yet conscious of the embarrassment that would attend any recourse to them and longing hopefully in the direction of peace.

In spite of armies and navies, ministries of war and the paraphernalia of force, even in spite of traditions to the effect that there must always be armed conflict between men and between nations, there are today more virile preparations for peace and more interest in its guarantees than in the possibilities of war. Nowhere is there enthusiasm for war; everywhere there is enthusiasm for peace.

The great powers are chiefly concerned with agreements which shall consolidate and continue peace, which shall make it possible for their respective populations to recuperate from the World War and to devote themselves to pursuits of usefulness and happiness. They are far more deeply interested in winning victories in the markets of trade than on the field of battle. Instead of forts they are building schools and museums and warehouses and homes.

A Peace-Ruled World

Eleven years of peace after the exhaustion of war is merely time for a start toward a peace-ruled world, but the great thing is that the start has been made in the right direction. Moreover, everyone is disposed to join in. No one has to be drafted.

The emphasis since the war has been placed on naval reduction, chiefly because the larger nations have costly navies, but there is a universal sentiment that all armaments must be reduced. A start was made with the Washington Conference soon after the war and now the London Naval Conference looms with great possibilities. There is a feeling of confidence among the peoples of the earth that something is going to be done, something that will make it

FINNISH JUDGE ASKS END OF PROHIBITION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINKI, Finland.—Judge John Nordgren proposed at a session of the Supreme Court that the court ask the Finnish Government to abolish the prohibition law. By Finnish law the Supreme Court may take initiative to change a law when necessary. Judge Nordgren claims the Court possesses 10 years' proof of the law's adverse effect.

The decision of the Supreme Court is awaited soon. The Speaker of the House has urged a people's referendum.

Governor Jalanter protests the im-

possibility of enforcing the law.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Glen E. McFadden, Detroit, Mich.

Jennie L. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.

Carrie Franklin, New York.

Orville T. Johnson, Portland, Me.

Orville A. Littlefield, Portland, Me.

Nina S. Littlefield, Portland, Me.

Mrs. Nellie T. Littlefield, Portland, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Portland, Me.

Mrs. J. G. Judge, Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Emery Don, Island Falls, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Don, Island Falls, Me.

Louise Ballard, Kings Park, L. I., N. Y.

Herbert Ballard, Kings Park, L. I., N. Y.

Henry Ballard, Kings Park, L. I., N. Y.

Ellen Ballard, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

William Ballard, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

Frederick R. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

F. C. Lucas, Johnsbury, South Africa.

Harriet L. Paine, Eastport, Me.

Miss Elizabeth Gardner, Wakefield, Mass.

John E. Ballou, Island Falls, Me.

John E. Ballou, Island Falls, Me.</

OLD-TIME SHAY ADDS COMEDY TO HORSE SHOW

National Competition in New York Sees Keen Trotter Rivalry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The one-horse shay, memorialized by Oliver Wendell Holmes, furnished a comedy feature that brought entertainment to the National Horse Show over the weekend, as the trotter and roadster classes made their debut on Saturday evening, and will play a large part in the second half of the show.

Three old-time buggies, complete with top, blankets, whip and all the other accessories, dashed about the ring in vigorous style, even staging a bit of a race as the two entries of George W. Peck, Peter Handsome and Signal Flash, the latter driven by the owner, tried a few turns endeavoring to outspeed each other. Then they were called to the center of the ring, and the tops hoisted to the delight of the crowd. After an extensive inspection, the judges awarded the blue ribbon to Julian Sydes, owned and driven by Dr. D. A. Orth of Chicago, with Peter Handsome second and Signal Flash third.

Among the trotters, a leading contender in St. Mesrob, also owned by Mr. Peck, who already has 702 blue

ribbons to his credit as the result of 10 years' showing, and expects to add a few more during these three days. He will be hitched to a shay also, with his team mate, Peter Handsome, in his debut.

Another famous trotter, Walter Dear, the leading performer on the trotting tracks this season, with a record of 2,02%, will be on exhibition this evening, and will try to emulate his brilliant showing outdoors.

Once more a civilian-owned horse scored over the best of the military contingents in the junior classes when the classic hands-across-the-sea event for the United States and Great Britain, the Brooks-Bright Foundation Challenge trophy, was won by Fairfax, owned by H. Hallon Buxton of Boston from a field of the best of the United States and Canadian army team horses, including Buckaroo, the winner last year, and Ballymacshane, the first winner.

This event is also contested at the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, and the trophy must be won by the same owner twice in succession, or three times at intervals, to be permanently captured. There is a possibility that Fairfax may go over to try for the event in London this year, as an attempt to establish a double victory with Ballymacshane has been accomplished with Miss Florence Brooks-Aten, the donor of the trophy, was present on Saturday night, and awarded a smaller cup to the owner of Fairfax, who was also present.

Protestant Women Extend Social Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Membership in community councils of Protestant women increased nearly 16 per cent during the past year and 220 new organizations were formed throughout the United States, according to a report at the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Council of Women for Home Missions just held here. The report was made by Miss Florence E. Quinlan, executive secretary of the council.

The council represents women in 24 Protestant denominations with a reported aggregate membership of 12,939,000 women in the United States and Canada.

The council is pledged to the defense of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and to support all measures that may lead to the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The organization is to have direct oversight of the promotion of Christian social service among the 1,500,000 migrant cannery and farm workers who, during the canning and picking season, live in crude shacks or tents on the farm. In many sections these families are on the move all the year and the children learn little or nothing of the meaning of church, school or home.

TIN CRISIS IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The continued low price of tin is causing concern in the mining districts. Reports are being circulated that tin mining may be curtailed greatly until the present crisis is past.

Virginia Trust Co.

821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.

Capital \$1,000,000.00

Surplus \$1,500,000.00

Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executives and Trustees in their wills.

Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY C. GOODS MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

RICHMOND, VA.

Entrusted to OUR care and nourished by OUR compound interest, your DOLLARS grow

West End Bank

1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.

Branch—Lombardy near Broad

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

Sportsman's Headquarters

Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
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ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS

Howell Bros.

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SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

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ESTABLISHED 1879

"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"

GRACE AT SIXTH

RICHMOND

OUTFITTERS TO MEN,
WOMEN AND BOYS

Visit Our Attractive
Ladies' Salon

for latest and exclusive Models

\$75

with the most luxurious furs
imaginable

SALE
of Women's and Misses'
\$95

Winter Coats

\$75

with the most luxurious furs
imaginable

PROOF PILES UP THAT AMERICAN TRADE IS SOUND

(Continued from Page 1)
considerable number of large companies.

Looking at the separate sections of industry and the various indices, it will be noted that the purchasing power of the farm population is probably as large as last year. The latest composite estimate of the aggregate production of grains by the Department of Commerce puts it at 96 per cent of the 10-year average. While wheat prices have dropped about 17 cents, corn is about 5 cents bushel above prices ruling at the similar time last year, and on the about 4 cents higher, a fact to remember here is that practically all of the farmers' wheat had been disposed of some time ago at higher prices.

Other Good Signs Evident

The movement of goods as shown by freight car loadings has continued at a higher rate than last year and has approximated that of 1926. It is estimated that carload shipments for the first three months of 1929 would show an increase of about 200,000 cars above the last quarter of 1928. It is expected that the railroads will make a new record in net earnings this year.

Railroad equipment demand continues to be more active than last year and a buying program is under way in this field which bids fair to show the largest volume in the past five years.

While the present outlook is for lower activity in three key industries, automobile, building and steel, the rest of this year, it would look as if the decline has been arrested in the steel and automobile production.

The increase in unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation as of Nov. 8 of 183,981 tons is an indication that the declining trend has been arrested.

Automobile output is being curtailed, though the total production for 1929 will be far in excess of 1928, due largely to the dominance of the Ford Motor Company, which accounts for practically all of this year's gain.

Total automobile output for 1929 should approximate 5,600,000 cars, compared with 4,358,400 units last year.

One of the principal handicaps which business had to surmount was tight money. This adverse factor has been eliminated by the cessation of unhealthy speculation. The reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank discount rate to 5 per cent and in the buying rate in acceptances, 90 days or less, to 4%, per cent, means that from now on building and constructive projects will be able to obtain mortgages at reasonable rates.

Motor accessory concerns as a whole showed gains of about 45 per cent in profits for the first nine months of this year, and while earnings will recede in the last quarter, results for the full year will be considerably ahead of 1928. Tire makers have had a year of record volume, with prices of rubber comparatively stable. Gasoline consumption is showing its usual rapid rate of growth, though crude oil output continues to be excessive and prices have been cut on the California coast by one or two of the larger companies in an endeavor to discourage overproduction.

Sales and Earnings Up

Chain store sales continue to show rapid expansion. Electrical manufacturing concerns showed third quarter earnings of 35 per cent ahead of last year and nine months results gained 33 per cent. Forward business is heavy enough to maintain

GENUINE NATIVE OLD VIRGINIA HAMS

(Cooked and Ready to Serve)

Raised and Cured in the Pean Section of Virginia.

Delivered to your residence—all charges prepaid

East of the Miss. River.

Small Cooked Hams 7.00

Medium Cooked Hams 9.00

Large Cooked Ham 10.00 & 12.00

The same Hams raw (8 to 16 lbs.) with cooking recipe—75¢ per lb.

Even Ham—Cooked or raw—absolutely guaranteed

CLIFTON B. LUND

DIAMONDS

WATCHES

REPAIRING

308 Boylston Street, Boston

Corner Arlington Street

Take Elevator to Second Floor

Vegetable Soup with Crackers 15c

Boiled Daisy Ham, New Spinach, Boiled

Potato, Rolls and Butter 40c

Tomato and Lettuce Salad 15c

Roast Loin of Pork, Hubbard Squash,

Mashed Potato, Rolls and Butter 45c

Angel Cake with Ice Cream 15c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Across the Park

Waldorf RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON

Vegetable Soup with Crackers 15c

Boiled Daisy Ham, New Spinach, Boiled

Potato, Rolls and Butter 40c

Tomato and Lettuce Salad 15c

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Angel Cake with Ice Cream 15c

42 In and Around Boston

Across the Park

Waldorf RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

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SAVINGS LOWER FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS

Depositors Also Fewer—Lure of Stocks Reason—No Cause for Alarm

NEW YORK—The first recession in the Nation's savings account in banks in the 20 years during which records in this field have been kept by the American Bankers Association is disclosed in the annual compilation of savings by the organization's savings bank division, made public recently by W. Epsey Albig, deputy manager in charge of the division.

The shrinkage amounts to more than \$15,000,000, on the basis of figures for the year ended June 29, 1929, whereas a year before the similar report announced an increase of more than \$2,300,000,000, the largest ever recorded.

The number of savings depositors also decreased during the year covered by more than 500,000 accounts. The lure of the stock market and affiliated activities are cited as part of the explanation for these changes.

Mr. Albig's statement says:

"Savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States for the year closing June 29, 1929, receded \$195,305,000 from the point established a year ago, according to reports received by the savings bank division, American Bankers Association."

"The volume stands at \$28,217,656,000, with an additional \$43,834,000 for Hawaii. This, the first recession in savings deposits since records of savings were kept by the association 20 years—indicates a fundamental change in the savings situation, irrespective of whether it is temporary or not."

Year's Pay Rolls Higher

"This recession is not one coming as a result of drouth, famine, unemployment or conditions outside of the United States.

"This year industrial production was much higher than the preceding year. Factory pay rolls were considerably greater. In the whole gamut of production, employment and trade advances were made over the preceding year except in building contracts. Here the decrease over the preceding year was so slight that no material effect on the savings business should be observable. In the farm areas the improvement noted last year has not receded, and the live-stock industry in all its branches has been prosperous."

"In the face of this national condition there may be those who will say that savings depositors have simply, for the time being, changed to another form of investing. The fact remains that all individual bank deposits have shrunk, and less than half the loss in individual deposits comes through lack of savings deposits. The greatest part of the loss comes from demand deposits."

"The loss in savings deposits is reflected also in the loss of savings depositors."

"The causes of the recession are probably multiple. In a mass movement it is difficult to evaluate all the factors. There is nothing to indicate a considerable increase in installation buying during the year."

"There is scarcely any reason to doubt that one of the important factors in draining away savings deposit is decreasing the number of depositors has been the lure of profits to be made in stocks."

No Cause for Alarm

"A casual examination of brokers' loans indicates that the amount loaned 'for others' as of June 26, 1929, was greater by more than \$1,000,000,000 than for a similar date in the preceding year. This money outside banking channels helps to explain the loss in individual deposits during the year."

"If it has been the lure of profits in stocks which caused the recession

in savings deposits, then one factor in the future savings business will be the success attained upon this year's venture by savings depositors in stocks. It shall have proved happy, further defections may be expected, and more and more a savings department will be regarded simply as a reservoir for the accumulation of funds. If the experiment does not prove generally successful, then another year will doubtless witness an increase in savings deposits as well as in savings depositors."

HITLERITES BECOME AGAIN ACTIVE IN REICH

BERLIN—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's people's referendum against the Young plan and the war guilt clause is beginning to bear fruit, but from a totally different way than was expected by Dr. Hugenberg. He had called in the aid of the German Fascist-followers of Adolf Hitler—in order to support his action. It did not take very long before the Hitlerites became the most active element in Dr. Hugenberg's whole campaign.

Dr. Hugenberg and the Steel Helmet hesitated to speak out openly, and continually emphasized that they would strive to change the present régime only in a "legal" way. The Hitlerites, on the other hand, preached open revolt, and thus appealed more strongly to the masses.

The radicals among Dr. Hugenberg's party soon fraternized with the Fascists, while the moderates revolted against Dr. Hugenberg for strengthening radicalism in the German National Party of which he is the leader. At the recent election for the Diet of federal state of Baden, the German Nationalists lost about half a dozen seats to the Fascists. Now the same thing has happened in Lübeck. At the elections for the Diet of that free city, the German Nationalists lost seven seats while the Fascists who hitherto had not had a single seat, gained six.

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JOHNSON NAMED BY STIMSON FOR CHINESE POST

New Minister Will Handle Difficult Work of Extraterritoriality Issue

WASHINGTON—Nelson T. Johnson, Undersecretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will succeed John Van A. MacMurray as Minister to China.

China's relations with the powers in the Far East are approaching a crisis. The Nanking Government has not retreated from its expressed determination to abrogate the extraterritorial treaties Jan. 1 next, at which time the attitude of the United States may be decisive in determining their fate. In these negotiations the successor to Mr. MacMurray will unquestionably play a leading part.

In naming Mr. Johnson, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, once takes cognizance of Mr. Johnson's ability and the gravity of the situation. Mr. MacMurray is returning to America to take a place in the Walter Hines Page Institute of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University.

The Nanking Government, in spite of the civil war has not departed from its fixed intention of regaining full sovereignty. China has gained almost complete tariff autonomy and conditional abolition of extraterritoriality from half a dozen nations with absolute relinquishment of such privileges by Germany and Russia.

The future of the treaties centers very largely on the United States, since the State Department took the lead in granting tariff autonomy by its first treaty of July 25, 1928.

A cable from Nanking has stated that the United States in reply to the note of the Chinese Government had indicated its willingness to enter into immediate conferences for the gradual abolition of the extraterritorial privileges.

This note is virtually a repetition of the American note of Aug. 10 in which the State Department took a sympathetic view of the question.

The Chinese situation is complicated by uprisings against the authority of the Nanking leader, Chiang Kai-shek, resulting in the latter's efforts toward troop reduction. As a method of solidifying China, Chiang may be forced to take a more stubborn view on extraterritoriality than he would offer at another time. Chiang leads the right wing or conservative group of the Nationalists or Kuomintang, and is opposed by the left wing or radical faction standing for increased benefits to workers and peasants rather than for the bourgeoisie. Neither side is affiliated with the Russians.

The contract is one of the most important awarded by the Soviet Government since Col. Hugh L. Cooper of New York secured a contract for the supervision and erection of a great \$100,000,000 hydroelectric plant on the Dneiper River.

The loss in both individual deposits and savings deposits during this one year after a rapid rise for 15 years should not cause undue alarm. The savings deposits per inhabitant for the year are \$235, which is only \$2 less than the preceding year, and represents a loss of only eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The volume of savings stands at 89.5 per cent over the volume in 1919, and 164 per cent gain over the volume in 1914.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

G. O. P. REGULARS RAISE MURMURS AGAINST MOSES

Resent Campaign Fodder Fed by 'Old Guard' Leader to Insurgent Forces

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—Interestingly enough it is from regular Republicans, and not from insurgents, from which come the most significant murmurs against the continued party leadership of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, president pro tem of the Chamber and chairman of the Republican Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Not that the insurgents do not resent Mr. Moses's characterization of them or that they are not suspicious of his political activities; they do and are—but they are not intimidated by them. Every attack from Mr. Moses, the recognized "Old Guard" leader, they regard as insurmountable political worth to them in their home state.

Which is exactly what is distressing the Republicans who, while regulars, are not of the "Old Guard" group. These regulars are opposed to being associated, in the thoughts of their constituents, with the Moses point of view and attitude.

SAY POLICIES OUT OF TIME

Significantly it is also being asserted by these senators that the Moses "Old Guard" type of leadership is fundamentally at variance with the policies and viewpoint of the President, and that it would be greatly in the interest of the Hoover Administration if men in harmony with his ideas took over command.

It is for this reason that Mr. McNamara, Senator from Oregon, who was proposed as Republican floor leader when James A. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, indicated that he was withdrawing, Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, who faces most vigorous Democratic opposition; Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who is already encountering aggressive Republican opposition in his State; Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware, and Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who have the most difficult sort of Democratic opposition; and Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, and Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, who will have both Republican and Democratic contests.

It is from these sources as well as from senators who do not have to stand for re-election but who are disturbed over the possibilities of the 1930 campaign that the demand has arisen for a change in the party's senatorial leadership.

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RARE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LIBRARY SOLD

John Camp Williams Collection Brings \$104,178 at New York Sale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An important library of Americana and of English illustrated books of the Elizabethan and Jacobean reigns formed by the late John Camp Williams of Morristown, N. J., has just been dispersed here at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries for \$104,178. The library was one to interest students rather than collectors, and the large proportion of the items found their way into universities and school libraries.

The collection of early literature relating to America was sold in one afternoon and brought \$14,921. Its feature was Marshall C. Leffert's copy of Thomas Hariot's rare historical work, published in England in 1590 and containing the latest reports on "the new found land of Virginia." Not since 1870 had this folio appeared for sale at auction in America, and it went for \$7300 to C. F. Hartman. The book is distinguished for being the second original English work to be published on America, and there are said to be but 12 copies of it anywhere.

A copy of the Royal American Magazine, January, 1774, to March, 1775, the most nearly perfect ever offered at public auction of this rarest periodical of the Revolutionary period, went to James F. Drake, dealer in rare books, for \$1850. The first 22 illustrations were engraved by Paul Revere.

A first edition of Capt. John Smith's "The General Historie of Virginia" brought \$1000 from L. C. Harper, who also paid \$675 for a first edition of Henry Holland's "Basilologia: A Book of Kings" (1615), which went to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. It is one of 10 known copies and the same which sold at public auction in London a few years ago for less than \$3000. A small volume of poetry by an obscure 17th century author, Henry Willibole, fetched \$5500 from D. Rosenbach, because in it occurs the first direct mention of Shakespeare. This was "Willibole His Avisa; or, the True Picture of a Modest Maid, and of a Chast and Constant Wife" (1594), of which there are but five copies.

The 1640 edition of Shakespeare's poems went to the same buyer for \$4500 and a copy of the fourth folio of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies" for \$1000. Bettini's "Monte sancto di Dio" (Florence, 1477), the first book illustrated with copper engravings and regarded as one of the most important documents in the history of graphic arts, sold for \$3100 to Dr. Rosenbach.

A letter in the autograph of Edgar Allan Poe to Thomas C. Clarke, dated Washington, 1843, with a set of Poe's "Works" (1855), sold to D. J. Jefferson for \$2600. The letter, which was written at the time Poe was seeking appointment at the Custom House in Philadelphia, called upon the publisher to send him \$20 by mail, "as soon as you get this" and referred to the progress of certain business with "the President."

The same price was paid by Mr. Drake for a first edition of Robert Herrick's "Hesperides" (1648), a rare edition of the works of Tacitus (1633) went to the Brick Row Book Shop for \$1950, and Milton's "Poems" (1645) went to Gabriel Wells for \$1650. Thomas Nash's "The First Part of Pasquill's Apologie" (1590) sold to Mr. Jefferson for \$1400, and for the same price Mr. Drake bought Raphael Holinshed's "The Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland" (1577). This book was used by Shakespeare, in common with other Elizabethan dramatists, in the composition of English historical plays.

George Herbert's "The Temple" (1633) brought \$1250 from Barnet J. Beyer, who also gave \$1150 for a first of Burton's "The Anatomy of Melancholy." For the same price Dr.

Rosenbach bought the first illustrated edition of Dante's "La Divina Commedia" (Florence, 1481), with two engravings after Botticelli, and, for \$1075, Robert Whittington's "Tullius de Senectute" (about 1535). Mr. Wells gave \$975 for an editio princeps of Cicero's "Rhetorica nova et vetus" (Venice, 1470).

A leaf containing the Twenty-third Psalm from the Gutenberg Bible (1450-55) went to Mr. Drake for \$600. Mr. Wells paid \$750 for a "Collection of XVII Century English Engraved Portraits," Francis Quarles' "Emblems" (1635), with his signature, brought \$870; George Chapman's "The Whole Works of Homer" (1618), \$80; Erasmus's "The Praise of Folie" (\$50); Richard Crashaw's "Steps to the Temple" (1646), with the Beverly Chew-H. V. Jones bookplates (\$510); Clever's "Orations Selectae" (Venice, 1471) \$525; Richard Braithwaite's "Barnabees Journal" (1638), \$600; the first surreptitious edition of Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medicus" (1642), \$460; Edmund Spenser's "Colin Clouts Come Home Again" (1595), \$700; the Hoe copy of Saxton's "Maps of England and Wales" (1574-79), the first English atlas, \$725; and Roesslin's "The Birth of Mankynde" (1540), the first English book with copper plates, \$700.

Negro Woman Wins School Board Post

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Mary Brown Martin, a university-trained Negro, with three children now attending Ohio universities, has been elected to membership on the Cleveland Board of Education, which administers the school system of a city of 800,000 people. It will be the first time a city ever has elected a Negro woman to such a post, although they have served in other cities through appointment.

Mrs. Martin is the daughter of slave parents and her education and training was obtained under great handicaps. She is the wife of a Cleveland attorney, chairman of the Cleveland Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, an active member of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a trustee of the Phillips Wheatley Association.

The new member of the school board displayed unusual voting-getting powers. She broke a strong Citizens' League slate, the first time it had been done in several elections. Not only did she poll a large vote of her own race but drew thousands of votes from white citizens, officials declare.

Repeater Envelopes Cut Rail Expenses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Five million envelopes are saved a year by the Rock Island Lines through the use of "repeater envelopes," it is reported by W. W. Griswold, station manager of the railroad. In 1914 the Rock Island used 11,000,000 envelopes. Today in spite of increased business the total is only 6,000,000.

One of the envelopes which has served to bring about this reduction has 12 printed spaces marked out on its front for addresses. The flap is ungummed, and holes are punched through to show the presence of enclosures. The other conservation envelope is a very big one with squares for 16 addresses. Each travels to the last address given, all others being canceled.

"These envelopes can be used over and over again," observed Mr. Griswold. "The second time they are used they pay for themselves. To make them successful, it is very important you get your people to work with you. That is in fact the principal thing."

Foot Saver Shoes If You're Eye for Style but a need for comfort

We have something besides sympathy for women who yearn for style shoes while their feet clamor for comfort. We have Foot Savers who are very good. And (thanks to their patented, in full construction) supremely comfortable.

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Fashion and Value Join Hands : : Here

The new, the beautiful and the serviceable in merchandise for the person and the home are featured here at prices that make true economy easy. Particularly interesting just now are the values in women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear.

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WOMAN JUDGE ENLISTS HELP FOR JUVENILES

Starts Campaign at Miami for Supervised Playground to Check Misdemeanors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—When Edith Meserve Atkinson became judge of the Juvenile Court in Miami, Fla., things began to happen. Good things.

There had been juvenile court work before in the district but something had been lacking. Mrs. Atkinson does not take very kindly to those who say child, "Don't do as I do, as I say." She believes moral authority starts with an example constantly before the child of parental good behavior.

Now the way by which Mrs. Atkinson reached her judicial position is interesting. There was a campaign on in Dade County. There had been other campaigns, and twice the people had elected Mrs. Atkinson to office. Her last election was unusual, because her husband, H. F. Atkinson, who is judge of the Circuit Court of Dade County, was standing for reelection, and while Mrs. Atkinson led with the greatest number of votes of any candidate on a ticket list of more than 150, Judge Atkinson of the Circuit Court received a handsome majority over his own opponent.

Judge Atkinson of the Juvenile Court does not just see children after they have entered her court. She sees them before, and sometimes the seeing makes it unlikely that they will ever have to face her in court. Preventive work, the social service experts call that.

For instance she says, "It would solve half the problems of the juvenile court if our school children had some place in which to romp and play and let loose the energy which sometimes expresses itself in those misdemeanors which bring their youthful perpetrators into court."

And this she set about working with the Social Workers' Club to launch a supervised playground project. The Chamber of Commerce and the school board helped. "A small slice of our benefits, of climate, and out of doors beauty for our children," Judge Atkinson said, and she was looking from her bench out through the doors of the courtroom to children who need never come before her to answer for misdemeanors, because they would be too well contented to commit any.

Judge Atkinson thinks there is something to be said on the side of the juvenile who must face a judge before he realizes that it is wrong for him to carry a flask with liquor in it, for he has known all along that his father had one, and surely what one's father can do . . . And so that carries the thought of Judge Atkinson to the responsibility of the parents, and she takes the reasonable view that reforms must start with parents instead of after damage has been done among children.

"Children must live their own lives," he said. "To do this they must choose their vocation, and after this selection is made, they must be given

Juvenile Court Judge 'Does Things' at Miami



Underwood
MRS. EDITH M. ATKINSON

LET CHILDREN PLAN VOCATION, EDUCATOR SAYS

Role of Parent or Teacher to 'Stand By' and Give Counsel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Stressing the importance of parents and teachers permitting children to select their vocation, Dr. C. E. Paroch of New Brunswick, N. J., dean of the school of education of Rutgers University, urged the former to adopt the rôle of counselor in an address before the New Jersey Council of Parents and Teachers just held here.

"Children must live their own lives," he said. "To do this they must choose their vocation, and after this selection is made, they must be given

freedom to make a plan by which they may succeed.

The function of the parent or teacher in this process should be one of co-operation, of 'standing by,' ready to advise and guide the child in planning and executing his work. The counselor should never assume the rôle of dictator and impose a choice or plan of action nor unduly restrict the freedom of the child in carrying out his plans.

The child must make his own vocational choice. This must be based upon reliable knowledge about the occupation. Success in occupation depends largely upon interest in the work and ability to do it well, hence the choice that is based upon knowledge of the occupation is reasonably sure of success.

The convention approved President Hoover's plan of establishing the National Child Welfare Commission.

It also expressed the hope that the home would be re-established as the center of recreation life.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—How the most proportional representation, or "president" system of balloting works to express the will of the majority was illustrated in the concluding hours of the three-day count of Cleveland's recent municipal election. The tedious routine of counting and transferring thousands of second and third choices and even seventh and eighth choice tallies completely upset early returns, and the city manager plan of government again emerged victorious.

Officials of the Progressive Government committee declare that the next city council will be sympathetic,

both to the city-manager system and to William R. Hopkins, the city manager who has held office continuously during Cleveland's six-year test of the plan. This committee, which carried the burden of the manager plan campaign, has elected 12 of its in-dorsees not endorsed by the city manager plan.

The early counting of the "president" ballots strongly indicated that the city manager plan had failed of voter support, in an election which was regarded as a crisis for the system.

In the three referendums on the plan the last two elections, the majority in favor has decreased each time. Political observers, therefore, were astonished at the solidarity with which the citizens voted the Progressives' full slate in each of the four councilmanic districts, as reflected by the final count.

A bloc of four independents will hold the balance of power in the next council, with three considered favor-

CITY MANAGER PLAN TRIUMPHS IN CLEVELAND

Emerges Victor Once Again
—Next Council Expected to Be Sympathetic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STAMFORD, Tex.—Selling of beef on the hoof on a large scale through the mail-order system is an enterprise that has flourished here for many years, and is believed to be unique.

A ranch founded by S. M. Swenson annually markets from 8000 to 10,000 "feeders" to purchasers in almost every state in the Union. The cattle were paid for before the shipments were made, and not inspected by the purchasers until they reached their destinations.

A. J. Swenson, the superintendent, says: "Approximately 250,000 head of feeders cattle and breeding animals have been sold through the mail-order method."

By 1881 the founder had acquired large tracts in 20 different counties, comprising 200,000 acres, most of which lay in the section where the Swenson cattle interests' headquarters were established.

Now the university has ruled that it is not good form for students to go to their lectures for "copy." In the class room there are to be just plain students—not reporters.

SUPERIOR FOR WOMEN ASKED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)

The National Council of Administration has unanimously approved a message to be sent to the National Assembly supporting the granting of full suffrage for women. The message deplores the delays undergone so far by the movement for woman suffrage and recommends immediate action.

TEXAN RANCH SHIPS CATTLE BY MAIL ORDER

3000 'Feeders' a Year Sent Off to All Parts of the Country

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Dashing, reminiscent of wind-swept, snowy lands . .

YALE STUDENTS EARN \$687,647 TO AID STUDIES

Many Varieties of Work Engaged In—Appointments Bureau Breaks Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Students paying all or part of their own way through Yale University earned \$687,647 last year in positions recorded by the university bureau appointments, according to the annual report of Albert B. Crawford, director of the bureau and of the department of personnel study.

Students who are "working their way" constitute one-third of the university's enrollment, the report showed. Financial aid extended to this group by the university during the college year through scholarships and loans amounted to \$485,620, bringing the total of all financial aid and reported earnings to \$1,173,267. Three-quarters of this amount, \$878,452, represents assistance rendered to students directly by the university in the form either of financial aid or of employment secured through the Bureau of Appointments.

Of the \$687,647 earned by the students, which marks an increase of nearly \$100,000 over last year's figures, \$415,929.97 was earned while the university was in session; the balance, \$265,716.26, was earned during the summer vacation. A total of 1,246 individuals, or over 80 per cent of all term-time applicants, secured employment through the bureau during the academic year, and 456 were placed in summer vacation work.

Earnings from such employment as were obtained directly through the Bureau of Appointments exceeded all previous records, reaching a total of nearly \$400,000, of which \$264,000 was earned by part time work during the college year. This latter represents the filling of 6368 different jobs by 1246 individuals. A large part of the year's increase is attributable to further development of the student agencies, which altogether provided 449 individuals with opportunities to earn about \$50,000.

The Student Agencies, which serve various student needs, enjoyed a banner year. The Student Laundry Agency, with 12 men, earned \$3783. This group of students collects and delivers laundry, with its own motor truck. The Student Sewing Pressing Agency, with 41 men employed, earned \$12,707. By waiting on table in the University and other dining halls, 507 students earned board which otherwise would have represented an outlay of \$122,420. Twenty-nine students organized boarding tables and earned \$651. Even by selling neckties, seven students earned \$378. Twenty-eight students, playing in dance orchestras, earned \$12,390. Others sold Christmas cards, flowers for the football games, new and old furniture, shoes and wood. The baseball and football programs, as usual, offered desirable opportunities for earning money by the sale of advertising space.

CANADIAN WRITER SPEAKS ON FOLK SONGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto was founded on a folk song, stated John Murray Gibbon, Canadian writer, in an address to the Empire Club. He depicted a band of French-Canadian pioneers establishing Fort Rouille 1755 on the site where Toronto now stands, to the strains of the traditional folk song, "A la Bas Fontaine." Besides the folk song of the French Canadian, Canada is getting folk songs from the Poles, Ukrainians, the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs, the Germans and the Scandinavian races.

Speaking of folk dances, Mr. Gibbon said: "Although the revival of folk dancing in the British Isles is comparatively new, it having started in 1911, there are now 15,000 annual subscribers to the English Folk Dance Society, and 2000 or 3000 dancers of folk dances."

SIXTEEN IN MASS JUMP SET PARACHUTE MARK

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (P)
Sixteen persons stepped off a big biplane as it soared over this field, thereby establishing a new record for mass parachute jumping. The previous record was 12 simultaneous jumps.

The feat was a part of the annual field day of the aviation post of the American Legion. Half of the jumpers landed on the field and the others came to earth on the old Westbury golf course adjoining.

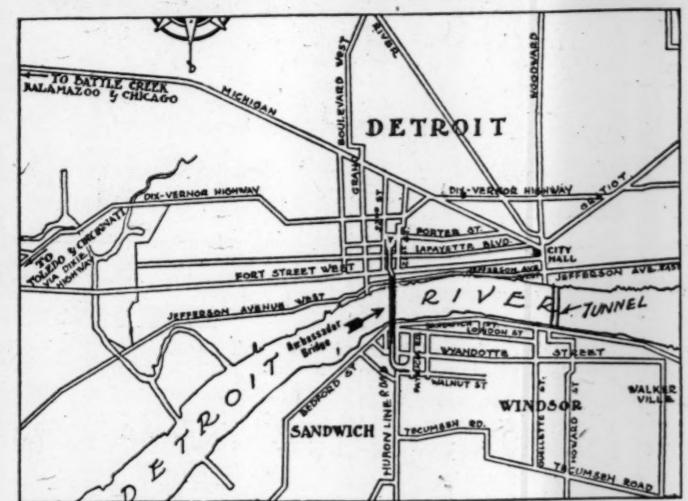
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5000 Cars an Hour Can Pass Over This Bridge



DETROIT RIVER \$23,000,000 SPAN IS DEDICATED

United States and Canada Forge New Border Link in Dual Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—The Ambassador Bridge, with the largest suspension span in the world, a vehicular structure built at a cost of \$23,000,000, is one more manifestation of the traditional neighborliness that has endured between the United States and Canada throughout a century and a half, was fittingly dedicated with an Armistice Day handshake between State and Province, Nation and Dominion.

Friendly exchanges between Detroit and Windsor municipal officials, Michigan and Ontario government representatives and men of national affairs, with the added holiday making of military and civil organizations and throngs of interested spectators, marked the celebration.

Present were Joseph A. Bower of New York, former Detroit banker, who for 35 years dreamed of such a bridge and later as president of the Detroit International Bridge Company, put it through; Fred W. Green, Minister of Marine; Charles McCrae, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, and bridge engineers of national repute.

Flags of the nations were borne by khaki-clad soldiers of the World War in significant friendliness. In consonance with the ever-widening thought of the peoples of the world, which is bridging the barriers of national boundaries, was the presence in the lines of march on both sides of the Detroit River of persons of British, French, Italian, Belgian and other national descent.

There were simultaneous programs at the Canadian and United States ends of the bridge, so planned that the music and speaking could be alternately shuttled from shore to shore through microphones. At their end of the bridge the United Canadian bands struck up "God Save the King," and on the Yankee side, "America" swelled forth. The fact that the tune for each anthem is the same was a harmonious reminder that boundary lines are of no consequence between friends.

As a United States flag was hoisted at the Detroit terminal, up went the Canadian ensign and a roaring cheer on the Windsor side. Canadian and

American tablets were unveiled, dedicating the bridge to international friendship. Governor Green and Minister McCrae met at the center of the bridge, each proceeding to the opposite shore to extend welcoming hands.

Ambassador Bridge, spanning at a height of 152 feet above Detroit, will be opened to traffic Friday. It is equipped to handle 5000 automobiles an hour. The five traffic lanes spread out fan-like at each terminal which are toll stations, at which customs officials are posted. Government crossed the river, mostly by ferry, during 1928.

Plans now either under way to be built, highway problems in this section of the country are being solved satisfactorily. The Detroit-Windsor tunnel under the Detroit River will be completed next year at a cost equal to that of Ambassador Bridge. Engineers have estimated that by 1931, 20,000,000 passengers will be carried through it annually, in addition to 1,500,000 automobiles and buses.

Through the tunnel and over the bridge there will be bus service between the border cities and Detroit, benefiting Windsor and her sister cities, which have grown 14 per cent in the last year, until they now have a population of 125,000.

ONTARIO POWER USE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Industrially, Ontario will develop at such rapid rate that in a few years all available power on the St. Lawrence will be developed, and hydro-electric power will be transmitted 400 or 500 miles from Niagara Falls district to the older parts of Ontario, according to R. O. Sweeney of the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company.

He predicted that Canada would have a population of 35,000,000, and with plenty of cheap power for manufacturing, will be able to invade the world's markets with her products. Mr. Sweeney estimated that 50,000 horsepower was available on the St. Lawrence, and while his company was more interested in power than navigation, they were prepared to co-operate with the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario Governments of national repute.

There were simultaneous programs at the Canadian and United States ends of the bridge, so planned that the music and speaking could be alternately shuttled from shore to shore through microphones. At their end of the bridge the United Canadian bands struck up "God Save the King," and on the Yankee side, "America" swelled forth. The fact that the tune for each anthem is the same was a harmonious reminder that boundary lines are of no consequence between friends.

As a United States flag was hoisted at the Detroit terminal, up went the Canadian ensign and a roaring cheer on the Windsor side. Canadian and

CHINA QUESTIONS WHITE POLICY OF AUSTRALIA

Consul-General Asks the Removal of Rules Governing Their Admission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The first direct challenge to the White Australia Policy has come in the form of a note to the Federal Government from the Chinese Consul-General, F. T. Sung, who has asked that certain restrictions against the admittance of Chinese into Australia be removed. One of the requests is that the Chinese residents should be allowed to bring their wives from China to live in Australia. This is already permitted to restricted extent as these wives are required to be returned to China within two years. This part of the immigration law, however, is very generously enforced. The Chinese residents of Australia are generally well satisfied with their treatment.

Australian policy applies to all aliens and has been in force for a number of years. One result of it is that now 97 per cent of Australia's population is of British stock and the Federal Government is determined to maintain that standard.

Mr. Sung describes it as just a memorandum dealing with restrictions.

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tions on Chinese nationals resident in Australia and trade between China and Australia. His chief mission to Australia he said is to create better trade relations between the two countries.

Discussing the suggestion that Chinese who came to Australia since federation were disappointed because they were debarred from obtaining naturalization papers, Mr. Sung said: "Our Government does not encourage Chinese in Australia to become naturalized. We believe that it would only lower the nationality of our race. This matter is not mentioned in the memorandum. The granting of the facilities asked for in the memorandum will not mean an inflow of Chinese into this country."

Mr. Sung suggested that territory in Northern Australia could be utilized for the settlement of Chinese who were allowed to work there. The land is now idle, and the climate was not conducive of efficient work by Europeans. It would be a wonderful place for the Chinese to colonize, and in 20 years Australia would be surprised at the revenue it would obtain from what was now waste land.

CANADA GOING TO BELGIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada will participate in the world exposition in Belgium next year. A contract has just been placed for a Canadian building there at a cost of \$50,000. It will be built by a British firm.

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QUEBEC TO SUPPORT ADIRONDACKS PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Plans of the International Winter Highways Association to keep the road between Montreal and the Adirondacks open for motor traffic throughout the winter will be supported by the Quebec Government, according to Alec Fraser, chief engineer of the Provincial Roads Department.

With little co-operation from interested municipalities, an open road throughout the winter between Montreal and New York could be easily maintained, he said.

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NATIONAL BANKS IMPLICATED IN LOBBYING AFFAIR

Charges of Election Campaigning to Be Investigated by Senate Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As a result of the inquiries of the Senate lobby investigating committee into the affairs of the American Taxpayers League and the Southern Tariff Association, hundreds of national banks will be called upon by the Treasury Department to explain the contributions to these organizations.

J. A. Arnold, general manager, secretary, treasurer, and chief organizer of the two inter-related associations, admitted that they had been interested in a movement to oppose John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, with E. Belcher, Republican opponent, and also that they had participated in a plan to oppose a Louisiana representative.

The federal statutes prohibit national banks or other federal corporations from contributing to political campaigns or organizations engaging in such activities. The Treasury Department has always been vigorously opposed to banks giving money to such purposes, and the law calls for stiff penalty for violation.

Mr. Arnold's list of contributors showed that large numbers of national banks, most of them in several southern states, Texas, Florida and Louisiana, had sent him money. In a number of instances contributions were listed in the name of "clearing house." Some of these latter gave as much as \$1500.

The committee deems the matter of sufficient significance to require special attention, and upon the motion of Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman, the names of all the bank contributors will be certified to the comptroller of the currency for his further inquiry and action.

J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, declared that upon the receipt of the committee's information, he would take immediate steps to examine the question as to possible violation of the federal code by the banks.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Caraway of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee on the floor of the Senate, referring to William Burgess of the United States Pottery Association, asserted:

"This paid lobbyist had no regard for his own reputation, and was perfectly willing to slander members of the Senate."

Senator Caraway made his statement after reading a report on his committee's investigation of Burgess' activities, in which it was said the latter's attempts to have Frederic Koch, an employee of the Tariff Commission, disciplined, amounted to approximately to contempt of the Senate. Burgess had criticized Koch for giving information to Congressmen during hearings on the tariff bill.

The lobby committee chairman told the Senate that Burgess under oath, swore that at least three members of the Senate Finance Committee had joined him in condemning the actions of Koch. Caraway added that each one of the Senators had refuted this statement. He mentioned no names except that of Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey.

TIFLIS STILL GAY AMONG STARK RUSSIAN CITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the bright blue of which Eastern painters are so fond, and which indeed reflects the color of the near and middle Eastern sky.

One of the best evening views of old Tiflis is from a narrow bridge over the Kura. Here one gets the whole panorama; houses overhanging the turbid waters of the river in

picturesque fashion; broken walls and other ruins on the slopes of one of the mountains which press in on Tiflis from three sides; and, on the left bank of the river, on top of a rocky cliff, the frowning bastions of Mekhsky castle, built by the Turks at the end of the sixteenth century and sufficiently preserved to function as a prison; access and escape seem equally difficult.

Another nocturnal view of Tiflis may be obtained from one of the mountains overlooking the city, with which it is connected by a funicular railway. The combination of the southern summer night, when the stars stand out with special brightness against the black sky and the spectacle represented by the city, lying in the hollow between mountains and blazing with electric light, is very striking.

City of Galety

Among the cities of the Soviet Union, Tiflis stands out by reason of its gaiety and joy in life. The traveler in Russia soon becomes accustomed to eating unappetizing food in the drab surroundings of the cooperative restaurants, which have almost completely crowded out their private competitors. But Tiflis has its "Sympathy," an eating place which is as distinctive as an old English inn or a historic restaurant in Munich or Leipzig. Going to the "Sympathy" for an evening meal one is first struck by the brightly painted series of figures on the wall, where Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Shakespeare, Darwin, and Luther appear side by side. And one eats shashlik, or slices of mutton with a sauce of onions, pepper and tomatoes, or a platter of rice and mutton stew, with the thick Georgian wheat bread, to the accompaniment of a three-piece orchestra playing an endless succession of Caucasian folksongs. Jollity is in the air at the "Sympathy." One may see an old waiter, with the flourishing moustache which so many Georgians wear, pirouetting gracefully in imitation of a young girl dancing.

And the "Sympathy" is typical of the mood of Tiflis as a whole, with its innumerable fountains dispensing mineral waters from the mountain springs, its cafes, which somehow secure white flour for their pastries, notwithstanding the rationing measures which are universally in force, and its surprisingly well-dressed women. Here the raw bleak energy of the ordinary Soviet city, intent upon the most rough-and-tumble tasks of industrial reconstruction, is softened by an admixture of an atmosphere that seems both southern and Oriental.

MONTICELLO VISITED BY 7000 IN OCTOBER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The month of October saw a total of 7000 persons registered at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, Va., not counting a delegation from Maryland who came as guests of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

The visitors came from nearly every State in the Union. During the month of July a total of 8396 persons were admitted. The total registration for 1929 will far exceed that in any previous year.

TURKISH WOMEN HOPE TO GET MUNICIPAL VOTE

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—A bill granting the municipal vote to women comes before Parliament in Ankara this week. Kiazim Pasha, president of the Assembly, says he expects unanimous passage of the measure and is happy in what he considers the first step to having women deputies. He says he personally is eager to see women in Parliament.

Feminists have taken an official hint and abandoned their project to give women on the police forces of the cities.

SMUTS LECTURE IS ANALYSIS OF WORLD POLITICS

South African Statesman at Oxford Welcomes U.S. Participation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—General Smuts, ex-Prime Minister of South Africa, in his week-end Rhodes lecture at Oxford, hailed the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice as an immense stride.

"What appeared as a bad setback in 1920," he said, "has been transformed into the resounding victory of 1928 and America is now more in the van of the great movements toward world peace. The League ideal had won and Mr. Wilson's Covenant was being improved by the hands which had torn it up after the peace. Like the soul of John Brown, the Covenant goes marching on apparently benefiting as much from defeat as from victory."

The work of harmonizing the next powers with the Kellogg or Paris peace pact was an important matter now engaging the attention of the League. Beyond, General Smuts added, "remains the still more important question of what the effects of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy will be on the peace movement and how it will affect the existing international law and especially the law of neutrality which was based on the opposite concept of the legality of war. . . . The peace pact also calls for a supplementary general convention which will clarify the position, define private and public wars and place the aggressor in a private war or a disturber of the public peace in the position of an outlaw, by depriving him of all rights under international law, which will in their future application be confined to those who in the course of public duty become involved in a public war."

"By thus bringing the sanctions of international law to bear on the position of parties resorting to private war, a very powerful stimulus would be given to the movement toward universal peace. Such a convention would incidentally solve two most important problems, one affecting Anglo-American relations and the other affecting the operation of the covenant if the prescription of the war law is followed, and it is made to forgo the rights of commercial intercourse while he is engaged in a private war, the whole question of neutral rights is revolutionized and the doctrine of the freedom of the seas ceases to be of any practical importance."

"If the United States had adhered to the Covenant the doctrine would have been honored after a little more than one year's service. In recent months the Dutch military forces at Curacao have been increased and other measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of the disturbances.

U. D. C. TO ERECT MEMORIAL

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—J. A. Fruyter, Governor of Curacao, summoned to the Netherlands by the Government to report on the raid of Venezuelan rebels on Willimstad last spring, has been honorably retired after a little more than one year's service. In recent months the Dutch military forces at Curacao have been increased and other measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of the disturbances.

"One more difficulty remains. Under the Covenant and in the

League there is the difficulty of determining who is the aggressor against whom the economic sanction of Article 16 should be applied. The League has not yet found any satisfactory answer. Similarly the difficulty will now arise under the peace pact. If a private war breaks out, who has begun it as an instrument of national policy and should therefore incur the penalty of proscription and outlawry under the peace pact will be the query.

"It may be that in neither case is theoretically a satisfactory answer possible, but it may also prove to be unnecessary. Perhaps here, as with so many other great problems of life and action, water-tight theory may not be arrived at. And yet a workable way may be found in practice."

"The convention which I suggest for the carrying out of the peace pact might deal not only with the question of outlawry and neutrality, but might also provide for a conference system to which not only members of the League, but those powers who are not League members may adhere."

Waste In New York Government Charged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that the unprecedented plurality which re-elected Mayor James J. Walker and swept almost the entire Tammany ticket into office with him in the city election last Tuesday "subtracted nothing from the public's need for an investigation of the Tammany administration here," Dr. William Henry Allen, director of the Institute of Public Service, has just renewed his request for a gubernatorial inquiry in a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dr. Allen now adds 10 new charges to his allegations of waste and incompetency made to the Governor last July against Mayor Walker.

Dr. Allen begins his 10 points by citing waste in park land purchases and school sites. He contends that the city in one instance paid \$33,000 an acre for land adjoining that assessed at \$350 an acre. He holds that the city acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings entails losses to the taxpayers through awards in excess of the actual property value. Distorted unit land values, inequitable assessment levies, underassessment of corporations, misconduct of the city's defense in certiorari actions in the courts for the reduction of taxes and excessive contracts for public lighting are instances of the Walker-Tammany administration policy criticized by Dr. Allen.

GOVERNOR OF CURACAO RETIRED FROM SERVICE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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If M. Tardieu had really meant that in his speech last week, a very serious situation would arise, for the German Government would maintain that the Hague agreement had been broken. It is understood that M. Tardieu did not intend to make the mobilization of any part of the Ger-

British and French Points of View Over Rhineland Evacuation Differ

(Continued from Page 1)

has been outstanding since the signature of the Treaty of Versailles. Some of the railways in this area are obviously designed for strategic purposes and the Allies have been insisting that the extra long platforms (so made as to facilitate the detrainment of troops) should be reduced to normal size and that certain extra tracks be removed.

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BRITISH PRESS SEEKS CHANGE IN CORONER LAW

Courts Described as 'Legalized Torture Chambers'—Abuse of Power Charged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—R. Hopkins Morris, Liberal member of Parliament, is expected to introduce an important bill in Parliament to forbid the naming of any specific person in a verdict of murder or manslaughter at coroners' inquests.

The feeling has been growing in intensity for some time that all is not well with the administration of coroners' law in this country and the climax was reached during a recent inquest on a Reading shop-keeper, Alfred Oliver, at which the principal witness, Philip Yale Drew, was an American actor. There was no dispute about the cause of the fatality which could have been settled in five minutes, and the proceedings which lasted over a week, to all intents and purposes resolved themselves into an attempt to associate Mr. Drew with the crime, although a verdict to this effect would have had no legal standing and the whole case would have had to be fought out again in a court of law.

The jury, however, unanimously refused to give a verdict against Mr. Drew and their decision was the sign for a most remarkable outburst on the part of newspapermen of all shades of political opinion all over the country reflecting the serious public misgivings on the subject of the powers at present possessed by coroners—misgivings shared by many leading members of the legal profession.

Although J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, replying to a question when the House met after recess on Oct. 29, told the House of Commons that the law officers of the Crown considered that it would be a mistake to alter the law at the present juncture, public opinion on the matter is so strong that there is now some prospect of Mr. Hopkins Morris's bill becoming law. On the two previous occasions on which he has brought it forward, it has had no official backing and has been crowded out for lack of time.

There can seldom have been such unanimity among the leading newspapers of the country as to the desirability of a change in the law of the land, and their arguments are so illuminating and forceful that it is difficult to see how they can be converted.

JOHN BRIGHT IN 1887 FORECAST PEACE PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—How John Bright, the famous orator and statesman, pictured a sympathetic peace alliance between Great Britain and the United States as far back as 1887

is revealed in a letter in the possession of W. H. Seal of Southport, which has been published here. The letter was sent to Mr. Seal following a speech which Bright made dealing with an alliance between Britain and America.

Mr. Seal wrote Bright at the time asking how far and in what manner such an alliance might be possible or practicable. Bright's reply was as follows:

"I have no idea that the English-speaking race will ever be under one government, but I can imagine that the millions in the American continent and the millions in this country and under the British Crown or Government may be so united in true interest and in sympathy that a perpetual peace may be established between them.

"If industry and commerce are ever free between them, it will be a great step in the direction of the happy time to which I have referred."

Polish Coal Obtains Foothold in Brazil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Polish coal from Polish Upper Silesia continues to prove a strong competitor of German and British coal in the Baltic. It has recently carried its conquests still further afield.

Since Poland came into possession of the Upper Silesian coal mines Polish coal has been able to capture not only almost the whole of the Baltic markets, but has been able to penetrate even to the Mediterranean and to supply Italy with a large part of its requirements.

In the Baltic, the Poles have the advantage of low freights over both England and the Rhine-Westphalia area. In the case of Italy, the position is more difficult for Poland, as the freight is much heavier.

In addition to this, Poland is able to compete successfully with both British and Ruhr coal in the far-away market of Brazil. Shippers ask from the Baltic to Brazil from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a ton more freight than they do from British, German or Dutch harbors. It therefore aroused no small astonishment when a Polish coal concern concluded a contract with a Brazilian railway for the delivery of 100,000 tons of Polish Upper Silesian coal, and German dealers sought to explain the fact by saying that the Polish Government must have had a hand in the contract. In the meantime the coal in question has been transported in tramp steamers belonging chiefly to Dutch and German owners. The freight rates paid by the Poles—the contract was arranged on a c. i. f. basis—were, as might be expected from the state of the River Plate freight market, subject to all sorts of fluctuations.

The first cargo was shipped at 1s. 6d.; the rates increased in April to 1s. and later fell to 1s. In August owing to a tightening of the outward rates to South America, the Poles had to pay from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 1d. for their coal cargoes. The contract was finished last week, when a final consignment was dispatched by a 700-ton Dutch tramp at 1s. 6d.

The German press thinks that the last consignment must have proved a bad bargain for the Poles, as the c. i. f. rate of the coal is said to have been based on a freight rate of 1s. per ton.

GERMAN CHILDREN HOME FROM NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—Germany's school children are now in the midst of a busy autumn term's work, but many look back with joyful remembrance to a vacation spent abroad. North German children in great numbers spent their five weeks' holiday in Norway or Finland, sailing from Kiel or Lübeck into the "Land of a Thousand Fjords."

The Philologen Verbandes, which organized the exchange of the German, Norwegian, and Finnish children, is well pleased with the breadth of outlook and knowledge of languages obtained, as well as the happy, healthy vacations enjoyed by their young charges.

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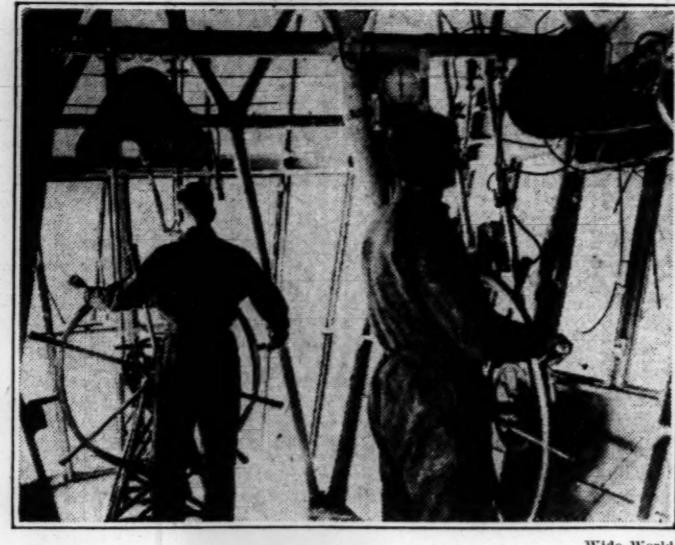
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Not the Way to Do It at Sea



Wide World

But quite the proper way in the air. Two helmsmen, facing different directions, are at the wheels of R-100, the new British dirigible now nearing completion at Howden, Yorks. The view is taken inside the control cabin. The R-100 is expected to take the air very shortly.

New South Wales Lines Show Deficit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Heavy deficits on working continue to disturb the Government in regard to its railroads. All the railways are state-owned, and some of them are political lines which have never paid. This outstanding fact, coupled with the recent development of keen motor competition, has made it seemingly impossible for the Railway Commissioners who control the New South Wales System to show a satisfactory balance sheet. There has been £1,000,000 per annum (or more) on the wrong side. The Government about three years ago employed an expensive commission of three English experts of great experience to report on the railway of the State, and suggested any alterations of methods that occurred to them as necessary. The result of this quest was not regarded as specially satisfactory. The subsequent control has much as before.

The Government has now faced the situation. There have hitherto been three commissioners, all engineers. It is now proposed to have four, two of whom will be business men of valuable experience, and the other two engineers. Meantime the railway authorities and the employees of the Railway Department are laboring hard to induce country storekeepers and others to use the railways. Some railway men located in the rural areas have refused to deal with stores that employ motor traction in preference to the railways.

These are the conditions that the new commissioners will have to face in regard to the railways of New South Wales; meantime, the State is actually engaged in building other lines that are known to be unprofitable propositions, and that would not be undertaken but for political influence in respect of the districts to be thus linked up. It is argued that some of the nonpaying lines could be profitably pulled up and converted and substituted, which would meet all local requirements. The expectation is that the full uncovering of the conditions will lead eventually to satisfactory reform, and profitable functioning of this important state enterprise.

PERU APPOINTS AMBASSADORS
LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Nomination of Freyre Santander as Ambassador to the United States was approved by the Senate today. Alejandro Puentev was approved as Minister to England.

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of the functions actually being filled by them and serving for the duration of the session.

(3) Members specially qualified on the grounds of services of special qualifications.

In the first category are now only the Quadrumviri of the March on Rome; in the second are the principal ministers (the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Corporations), the Secretary and one of the Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party, the Presidents of the Chamber and of the Senate, the president of the Italian Academy, and the presidents of both the employers' and workmen's confederations. In the last category there will be chosen certain members of the Government, former secretaries of the Fascist Party and men who have distinguished themselves in the Revolution.

The reduced Council will continue to exercise all the functions attributed to it by the law passed last year.

N. Ireland to Extend House Subsidy Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—Payment of subsidies to persons who build houses suitable for working classes will continue until March, 1931, the Government of Northern Ireland has decided. Legislation will be introduced in Parliament at an early date to give effect to this decision, it is understood.

The policy of subsidizing housing projects has yielded gratifying results during the last seven years, officials here feel. The State has expended £1,073,000 in this connection and 13,500 houses have been built.

The grants amount to £80 a house, £100 if the work is completed within six months of the plans being passed by the Government architect.

The act under which grants are made would have expired in March. It enables the State to receive not only money from the State, but a donation not exceeding £40 from the local authority. The average cost of a house built under the plan is about £400. The only restrictions imposed by the Government are that the houses shall not exceed a certain size and that rents shall be at a "reasonable rate," fixed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As a result of the operation of the subsidy plan, the housing problem in Northern Ireland may be said to have been practically solved. A few years ago even highly paid artisans were herded together in miserable tenements, and it was not uncommon to find as many as 10 persons sleeping in one room. All that has changed, and it is now possible for any working man to obtain a comfortable home, to which a garden plot is attached, for himself and his family.

MEXICANS SEEK BAN ON TALKIES IN ENGLISH

MEXICO CITY (P.R.)—Joint appeals have been addressed to the Government by the Unions of Actors, Musicians, Playwrights and Stagehands to prohibit English talking motion pictures in Mexico.

The action is sought on the ground that the English talkie invasion is a step in the "North Americanization of Latin America." It is claimed the talkies are throwing a great many members of the unions out of work.

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of the case to the proper quarter, so that it may be brought to the notice of the Opium Advisory Commission of the League of Nations."

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's Government was the first to be convinced of the danger to the health of the laboring classes, and in February of this year a special Anti-Narcotic Bureau was set up to co-ordinate the activities for combating the evil.

Arrest of Middlemen

One of the objects of the bureau is to collect information in Egypt through the arrest of the series of middlemen (in so far as this is possible, or leads anywhere, while the capitulations remain in force).

Two helmsmen, facing different directions, are at the wheels of R-100, the new British dirigible now nearing completion at Howden, Yorks. The view is taken inside the control cabin. The R-100 is expected to take the air very shortly.

The reduced Council will continue to exercise all the functions attributed to it by the law passed last year.

The drugs are imported from Europe, and Russell Pasha writes: "I can prove that a certain Armenian dealer in Cairo alone has imported 600 kilos of heroin in two years, which at a wholesale price of £68 per kilo, represents £E51,000. (The Egyptian pound is worth £1.06.)"

"To avoid the common charge of exaggeration, I will allow the reader to make his own calculation of what this has cost the country when I say that heroin is peddled in final retail at 30 piastras (about 6s.) per gramme pure, i.e. £E30 per kilo. This man is only one of many big dealers."

Two of the main channels of supply were brought to light by the Egyptian Criminal Investigation Department in the course of the year. It was discovered that two separate gangs existed in Vienna, who sent passengers first-class and all expenses paid—sometimes via Trieste and sometimes via Genoa and Naples. These passengers brought with them trunks of the type known as "American trunks" which had been specially manufactured in Vienna and contained secret compartments holding as much as 16 to 20 kilos of heroin packed in black canvas bags and pressed flat to fit into the space.

Investigations in Vienna

"I send an officer of the Cairo city police to Vienna to carry out investigations in that city in co-operation with the Egyptian Consul and the Vienna police. The two gangs were rounded up and arrested, but, owing to the leniency of the law in Austria, were only condemned to fines and terms of imprisonment varying from two days to seven days. It was further revealed that the drugs sent by these gangs to Egypt had mostly been procured from a certain factory in Switzerland, and that the stuff itself was a preparation of morphine which, although resembling heroin in every respect as regards its habit-forming and narcotic powers, was not included in the list of drugs prohibited by Swiss federal law.

The very important fact was that the Government are that the houses shall not exceed a certain size and that rents shall be at a "reasonable rate," fixed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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On Getting Into Ruts

ALMOST everyone who hears of it is amused at the rigid routine of daily activity that was prescribed for himself and exactly carried out by Immanuel Kant. Winter and summer, he rose at five o'clock every morning, studied two hours, lectured two, and spent the rest of the time until noon at writing. He then took his only meal of the day at a restaurant, walked for exactly an hour by the watch with his man-servant following twenty paces behind, umbrella in hand, and returned home to read until bed-time. This regimen he maintained for more than half a century. Although intensely interested in foreign lands and governments, and still more interested in physical geography, he never traveled more than forty miles from his native Königsberg. During nearly all of his eighty years he walked a beaten round. He wore a rut, and he stayed in it. He seemed to enjoy ruts.

To most people this maintenance of an exacting routine seems merely the ludicrous conduct of an unworldly college professor, and even the most charitable are likely to think of it as at best an amiable oddity. Kant still has a vague reputation for wisdom, although most of us have either forgotten or have never known precisely wherein his wisdom consisted, but it would be difficult to sustain the assertion that he showed himself wise in his lifelong unvaried routine. We are all too thoroughly convinced that knowledge is increased almost exclusively by stirring about, by seeing new faces and places, or, in short, by keeping out of ruts. Our sympathies are all with the sort of character exemplified by Tennyson's Ulysses, whose wisdom and knowledge has grown in constant travel, in personal observation of "mud-sills, climates, concilia government." Like Ulysses we "cannot rest from travel," and we have no notion whatever of the advantages to be gained by sitting still and letting the world come to us. Consequently, it seems to us simply inexplicable that the little man who never left Königsberg, a second-rate Prussian town, and who never varied for half a century the even jog trot of his routine, should have been one of the best-informed men in history and one of the two or three most influential thinkers of modern times.

But perhaps we have not been quite fair to ruts. The example of Immanuel Kant is by no means unique, for everyone will think at once of Henry Thoreau who was as singly devoted to his native Concord as the German philosopher to his little town. A deal of good sense about the advantages of sitting still where one is may be inferred from his frequent and scornful references to travel, "I cannot but regard it as a kindness in those who have the steering of us," he writes. That he had to nail down this my native region so long and steadily, and made to study and love what spot of earth more and more. What would signify in com-

parison a thin and diffused love and knowledge of the whole earth instead, got by wandering?"

Thoreau and Kant would have understood and approved the remark of Hamlet that he could confine himself in a nutshell and yet count himself a king of infinite space, for they both realized that freedom, far from being lessened, is positively and often greatly increased when we lay certain external restrictions upon it. Greater freedom, indeed, and nothing else, was what Wordsworth sought when he wrote in his Ode to Duty that he had been fretted and worn by unchartered and unrestricted liberty to do as he pleased. A rut, in other words, may be a great simplification, as everyone knows who has driven an automobile over soft country roads in the early spring. In that situation the rut, even though we sink down in it to the axles, is greatly to be preferred to the mud-hole, and also to the soft shoulders of the road; it is often the only possible means of getting through. And one who is driving in a rut, moreover—especially if he has driven in it many times before—has far more opportunity to look about him and to admire the landscape than the driver who must pick his way as he goes. His route has been determined for him. Now he may enjoy it.

Something of this sort is probably the explanation of the large amount of work often done by persons who are obliged to give the greater amount of their time and strength to some prescribed activity. The success of George Grote as an historian may have been won not in spite of the fact that much of his time had to be given to banking but in some degree because of that fact, and we may possibly attribute the brilliant writing of Walter Bagehot to a similar cause. These were business men. Chaucer also was a business man. All three were men of routine. It is more than possible that they did so much for literature because they were following ruts of daily routine which gave regularity to all their efforts.

Perhaps it is only the rut that we cannot see out of that deserves the bad name all ruts whatsoever are nowadays given. But surely there can be few of these in such days as ours. Very important it is to observe that a rut in the twentieth century is a decidedly different thing from a rut of a hundred years ago, not of a thousand. It is a far pleasanter thing, and may be more instructive, for the reason that we can now bring far more of the outer world into it. Kant brought the knowledge and intelligence of the world to a sharp focus at Königsberg and Thoreau's thoughts traveled abroad from Concord into ancient Greece and Rome, but the opportunities of one who sits quietly at home today are vastly greater than those that these two men enjoyed and used. In addition to the wireless and the printed page which were their chief means of communication with the outer world we have the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, the cinematograph, modern journalism, photography, the airplane, and many other such devices for making ruts glorious. One who lives in hermit's hut in the midst of a wilderness today may know much more of what is going on in the world, may hear more music and see more people and think more worldwide thoughts, than the citizen of a metropolis did a century ago. The rewards of sitting still and waiting have always been great, but they have never been so obvious as they are today.

"Peace Celebration" has been exhibited in the Chicago Art Institute and in various other notable art galleries, and always calls forth the same praiseworthy comments. Mr. Graham is an artist of versatile accomplishments, painting strong, life-like portraits and figures, as well as very naturalistic and pleasing landscapes, in both oil and pastel. A native of Iowa, he studied in Des Moines, Chicago, and New York, and has been represented in sixteen national Academy exhibits in New York. Having maintained a studio there for many years, his familiarity with the city was of considerable advantage to the artist in featuring the intimate mood of the gay crowd scene through the years.

The misty mass of confetti, flags, and people, with which Mr. Graham has filled the intersection of a street, and given it a broad perspective, forms a street scene of rare excellence; as giving expression to the mood of the most jubilant occasion of modern times, the picture is without a peer, and its historic value is bound to increase with each passing year.

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HEAVY LOSSES AGAIN DEVELOP IN SECURITIES

American Telephone, General Electric, Steel Common All Decline Sharply

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NEW YORK—Trading in the stock market today took place in an atmosphere thick with tension and shot through with almost no enthusiasm for "turns" on the long side. Until the last half-hour, dullness was the key note of the trading. The turnover in the first half-hour was the smallest in a long time, and by noon only 1,600,000 shares had been traded in. The tickler then caught up with the floor trading.

Opening prices were fractionally lower and gradual sagging accompanied the falling-off in volume, with a tendency toward the close for shorts to try their hands again. Their selling accelerated the decline, and increased stop-loss orders, and increased the volume of trading. At the close prices were considerably lower and in many leading issues were below their recent lows. Bonds were steady, but wheat and cotton were lower.

Group movements were difficult to distinguish, if, indeed, they existed. Virtually all the public utility stocks sagged, so did stocks in most groups which have enjoyed a considerable rise. In addition to the utilities, those stocks which have been popular, such as have been investment trusts and holding companies moved downward. In all probability the process of readjustment of holding companies' accounts is continuing.

Steel Common at New Low

Steel, which is being looked to more and more as the pivot on which the market turns, opened a point or so lower, rallied briefly and then dropped 11½ points to a new low for the year at 15½. Another steel, American Telephone, which has been looked upon as an effort to gauge the extent of industrial buying, opened about 6 points lower and then sagged to within halving distance of the old low, closing down 13 points.

With call money steady at 6 per cent, the only interesting development in the money market was increased activity in commercial paper. Dealers report a marked rally and rising demand, with prime bills up to 6 per cent. As of the end of September, the Federal Reserve Bank reported paper outstanding through 23 firms of only \$25,000,000, which was 38 per cent below a year ago.

The increased borrowing by corporations and business men which is indicated, doubtless is directed mainly with the decline in the stock market. Larger commercial borrowing orders, while taken to mean greater business activity, but in the present instance it reflected rather the return of business financing from the stock market to the banks. As bank holdings of commercial paper grow, and a corresponding decline in loans on stock collateral takes place, the borrowing of the smaller banks at the strength of the Federal Reserve is strengthened.

Steel Tonnage Rate Normal

The increase of 133,931 tons in unfilled orders during October reported by the United States Steel Corporation Saturday noon, was said to be larger than expected. If so, it was because some of the papers had made guesses of approximately 150,000 tons.

It would have been unusual for a reduction to have taken place in October. An increase for that month, seasonal, and the gain reported for instance it reflected rather the return of the last few months. While the steel industry has felt compelled falling off in motor trade buying, railroads have largely made up the deficit.

Stock Yields Attractive

The decline in stocks has lifted the yields of industrials to figures which should attract money market. Yields on a list of 360 industrial stocks, compiled by a group of 640 persons, shows an average of 6.40 per cent, which is compared with 4.73 per cent on Sept. 30.

Stock yields look attractive to investors, but even a high yield fails to attract money when there is a good deal of confusion and doubt over the immediate future of dividends.

Compared with a period following the last break in the stock market, yields are fairly low, but the general situation is not so great deal stronger than it was then.

Business failures were numerous and increasing, bank resources were failing, and liquid employment was down over 12½ per cent.

But the steel industry was declining much faster than the rest of the stock market.

The first stock offering in more than two weeks was announced today. Peconic's Pulp Service is selling units of common stock, in an amount not stated. Corporation financing by means of common stocks is not being sold off entirely by the collapse in stocks, but inasmuch as too much action had that direction was partly responsible for the market's slump recovery necessary will be slow and is unlikely soon to regain the condition of a few months ago.

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Hentsch & Co., New York (and Boston). Last Prev.

Open High Low Last Close

Dec. 1... 17.28 17.65 17.05 17.08 17.27

Jan. 1... 17.56 17.57 17.47 17.47 17.47

Feb. 1... 17.82 17.85 17.74 17.74 17.95

Mar. 1... 17.78 17.88 17.88 17.87 17.88

April 1... 18.00 18.00 17.92 17.98 18.14

Spots 17.30, down 20.

Liverpool Cotton

Prev. Open High Low Last Close

Dec. 1... 59.45 59.50 59.45 59.45 59.45

Jan. 1... 59.37 59.38 59.31 59.31 59.31

Feb. 1... 59.50 59.51 59.45 59.51 59.51

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Intercolligate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

EAST FAILS IN 'BIG TEN' GAMES

Michigan and Illinois Up-hold Section—Several Surprise Eastern Results

Two of the major varsity elevens of the East invaded the "Big Ten" Conference of the middle West, Saturday, to meet the Michigan Wolverines and the United States Military Academy football teams; tell victims to University of Michigan and Illinois, respectively. The Wolverines defeated the Crimson, 14 to 12, while Illinois beat the Army, 17 to 14. Other contests in which two of the major teams, University of Pittsburgh and Cornell, maintained their records of not having been defeated or tied this fall when the Panthers easily defeated Washington and Jefferson, 21 to 0, and the Ithacans bested Western Reserve, 36 to 2.

Since the score goes down on record against them, it is far from complete satisfaction for Harvard or its followers to know that the Crimson outplayed and outlasted the team which however was the case and it will be some years before the astounding aerial attack of Harvard, engineered by that surprising sophomore quarterback, W. Barry Wood Jr., in the final quarter will be forgotten.

The Wolverines faced Harvard with a team tremendous in size and with a considerable power and called upon a versatile goal line attack enough to capitalize two "breaks" in their favor, but previous to and after that Michigan showed little offensive ability and in one remarkable pass down in Harvard territory presented Michigan with its chances and its power pushed the ball across for two touchdowns in spite of a determined defensive effort by the Crimson. Joseph Marsters '30 then came in to pick up the after points which eventually proved the margin of victory. Wood missed his two chances to score after touchdown points here and there, after a freshman year of success at the feet and previous success this year.

Crumb Worthy of Win

For the benefit of those Harvard followers who did not view the game and know nothing about it, let me assure you that the Crimson was worthy of victory and certainly must have satisfied the most critical of those western alumni who did view it with a spectacular exhibition not witnessed before in Michigan Stadium.

The other following players left the field nearly breathless with the great Crimson last-period offensive and must have been at least secretly, if not outwardly, glad when the gun fired denoting the end of the contest.

Harvard displayed enough of a varied offense in that last quarter to have won, and because of that display the most logical reason for a Crimson defeat must be laid at the door of delaying such an effort until so late in the game. Michigan showed poise and its line slightly shaded that of Harvard. Most creditable to the Wolverines, however, was the fact that when offered opportunity they most certainly capitalized. Michigan played a zone defense and when starting when Gembs closely followed the movements of Victor M. Harding '31, Harvard's outstanding pass receiver, Harvard played a seven-man line against Michigan, and the home team tried only two forwards in the game.

The Wolverine played Harvard in the East in 1881, 1883, 1895 and 1914, but had not been able even to score on the Crimson in those games, to say nothing of winning. Considering the record of Harvard accomplished, the Michiganans are thoroughly and completely satisfied to have the large side of the score to their credit.

In the Illinois-Army game the famed "breaks" again came to the fore and Army, with a good start, built up and later intercepted a forward pass for scores. This inter-sectional affair differed greatly in one respect from the Michigan-Harvard game, for here the winning team earned its glory by outplaying the Army and stopping the Cadet attack with its back, the elusive Capt. C. K. Cage '30.

More Odd Results

With the week-end results in, it seems that another of the fall football pages of history has been written, anticipated, understood, tested and the return to form of others.

There seems to be no end of strange climaxes of this year's football games and to illustrate briefly take these results of Saturday, the majority were expected to be as follows: Yale 13, Maryland 13; Pennsylvania State 19, Pennsylvania 7; Colgate 33, Columbia 0; Annapolis 0, Georgetown 0.

Just why these are in the "strange result" class is explainable in this manner—Princeton has had a hard run and is expected to have more difficulty disposing of the strong Lehigh eleven. The answer seemed to be in vastly improved interference that enabled the attack to function with power.

The Yale-Vanderbilt game was

strongly predicted that the Elm almost surely can be beaten or tied in two ways: one, when its exceptional sophomore back Albin J. Booth Jr. '32, is out for the game and the other, not done as yet, when he comes in to the game.

Booth's little kick brought about the Elm scores Saturday and then Maryland tied the score when Booth was withdrawn from the contest.

Dreadful Result

Pennsylvania State had followers who backed the Nittany Lions to defeat Pennsylvania, but even those who had said faith in the team were not hopeful for such a decisive result. A regrettable number of penalties were called for apparent roughness, a part of football now out of date.

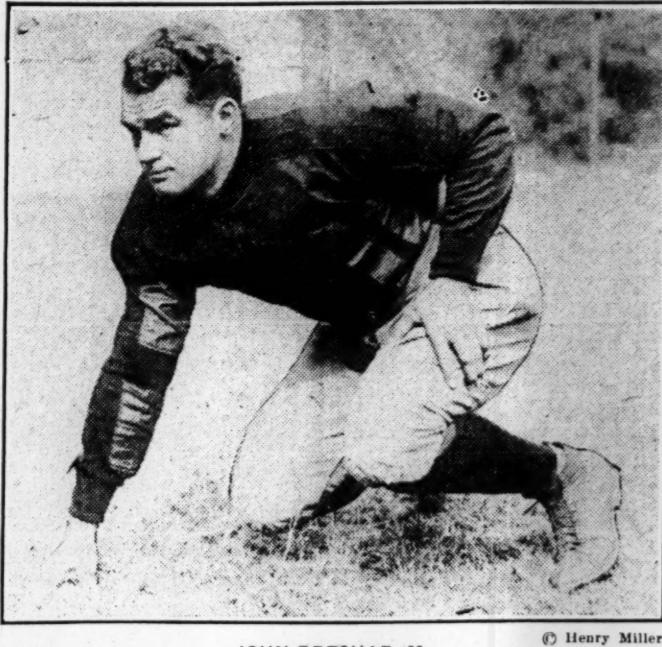
Columbia had impressed its followers with a courageous showing against Princeton, but the team was still eleven the previous week, and although Colgate is known to have strength, the number of fans and experts to call the 33-to-0 score could be counted with ease. The Blue and White found that Colgate line much too discouraging.

Navy might not have been expected necessarily to defeat Georgetown's strong team, but few looked to see the Midshipmen as successes. The irreless he was probably missed a large majority picking results. It was the second time this season that Georgetown has been held scoreless, and the first time for Navy.

First Defeat for Two

Two undefeated elevens dropped from the select list when Boston College was defeated, 14 to 6, and Washington and Jefferson lost to Pittsburgh. A short, flat pass in the closing minutes of the first mentioned game enabled Fordham to tie at 6 to 6, and the second after that gave the team its first defeat in two years, although it had been tied. This year, undefeated but tied, this year is coached by Maj. F. W. Cavanaugh and Boston College was coached by his former pupil Joseph McKeynen, when the midshipmen of the Boston team three years ago, Toledo, UMass '30, Pittsburgh back of all-America caliber, again featured the Panther attack and

Leads Strong Eastern Eleven



JOHN DRESHAR '30
Carnegie Institute of Technology Football Team

TORONTO TEAM BEATS THE GUN

Defeats Queen's to Tie Series
—Playoff in Kingston
Next Saturday

INTERCOLLEGIATE SENIOR RUGBY STANDING

	W	L	F	A	Goals	For	Against	Pts.
Queen's	5	1	32	14	10	10	10	10
Toronto	5	1	72	23	10	10	10	10
Western Ontario	1	2	23	81	2	2	2	2
McGill	5	1	14	80	2	2	2	2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Scoring a point in the last second of the game, University of Toronto defeated Queen's University, previously undefeated in five league games, by 7 to 6 in the last scheduled game for the intercollegiate rugby championship and thereby created a tie for the title which will be played off at Kingston next Saturday. The finish of the game was the most dramatic in the history of the competition, field goals into needed a victory to tie for the championship and with the score 6 to 6 and only a minute to play their chances looked hopeless. They were on their 22-yard line. Jack Sinclair kicked to Carter, who fumbled it, but his 22-yard line, and Russell received for Toronto.

The nations represented were Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, China, Japan, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Norway, Peru, and Uruguay.

Montreal, Que. (P)—Canadiens of Montreal, the scarlet-clad skaters who are considered the most colorful hockeyists in the National Hockey League, are ready to open their season at Ottawa Thursday. They were among the first to start practice, and it is the opinion of those who have seen their preparations that the "flying Frenchmen" have lost none of their speed and color.

Cecil M. Hart, who is again at the helm as manager, has broken up his famous forward line of Howie Morenz, Andre Tourville and Arthur Gagne by awise decision. Hart, Howie, Gagne, the right winger to Boston, has joined two minor league stars to back up the position. Wildore Larochelle, who was sent back for seasoning last year, has been released, and Nicholas Wasilewski, Chicago, who starred in the Canadian-American Hockey League last season, has been acquired.

Both Larochelle and Wasilewski are of the aggressive type and have plenty of speed to keep up with the veterans.

The indications are that the Canadian front line will lack some of the dash and aggressive play which has marked its play for many seasons past.

George Hainsworth again will have charge of the Canadian goal and can be counted on to stop plenty of shots in his usual effective manner.

Sam Mantha and Martin Burke again will patrol on the defense in front of Hainsworth. Gordon W. Fraser, obtained from Detroit, will be on the defense.

In order to render seafaring as safe as possible, Mr. Vreugdenhil conceived the idea to apply optical signals to indicate the movement of the ship, as electric appliances are no longer a stumblingblock on board, the electric plants on board ship having been brought nearly to perfection. The illuminated signal arms are, so to speak, gigantic arrows, attached to the bridge over the full breadth of the vessel, much in the nature of the electric signal arrows automobiles are often equipped with for indicating a change of direction. These illuminated signals speak a clear and unmistakable language. When the arrow points to the sky it says: "Keep our course"; an arrow pointing to the right-hand side says: "I direct you to starboard"; an arrow pointing to the left says: "I draw aside to port."

The Batavier V has been equipped with this optical signal apparatus in order to see how it works out in practice, for which purpose the crowded traffic on the North Sea between Rotterdam and London offers a good opportunity. The authorities who assisted at the first sailing of the ship considered it a great improvement.

Professor Clark said that the wages of teachers and clerks illustrated the inevitable working of the law of supply and demand.

"Such a situation is not economically justified," he declared. "If conditions are allowed to remain uncorrected they will lead to even lower salaries for teachers. Long service, expensive training, even great utility of services performed are not justification for high salaries for teachers or anyone else. If teachers' wages are low compared to other workers of equal ability and training, it is a sign of maladjustment—not of unfair wages."

Free education which would remove barriers to certain occupations was advocated by Professor Clark.

ONTARIO WOULD SECURE MORE POWER SITES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—A revolution in agriculture is now in progress in Canada as a result of the increasing use of portable power machines, Prof. A. E. Ottewell, registrar of the University of Alberta, declared in an address here on "The Business of Growing Wheat." Whereas, 100 years ago nine men working on the land could only produce food for their families and one other family, he said, today 25 per cent of the population can easily produce the food required by the other 75 per cent, and the time is nearer when 10 per cent of the population will be able to produce all the food necessary for the other 90 per cent.

Gasoline tractors and reaper-threshers combined were now taking care of the grain crop on 2,500,000 acres in the Canadian west, cutting the cost of harvesting operations in half and also cutting the number of men needed in half.

With the gasoline power unit and improved farm implements, had become possible to carry on farming on a larger scale under-taking.

Ottewell stated. This would probably mean displacement of labor as uncomfortable for the rural population as the previous industrial revolution proved to men working in manufacturing. It would also mean a social revolution in the sense that the old church and schools would no longer serve their purpose and would have to be centralized. But the sparser farm population would probably be more capable of enforcing their demand for a right place under the economic sun.

During the past five years we have

on file plans for the development of the St. Lawrence," he said. "Ottawa declares that there must be international and interprovincial negotiations. Engineers of the Federal Government and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission have been in communication with American engineers, and we are getting close to an agreement. In the next two years we should see something of the proposed development under way. Hydroelectric undertakings have done enough to pay us back in the past three years \$5,000,000 of the \$155,000,000 that was advanced to it in years gone by."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. presents

Criminal Code

with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN

NATIONAL 41st St. W. of 7th Ave.

Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

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MIDDLE WEST URGES ACTION ON WATERWAYS

Convention Delegates From 24 States Laud Hoover Improvement Program

EPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Praise for Herbert Hoover's vigorous leadership of the movement for speed completion of the Nation's 9000-mile inland navigation system in the middle West, fraught with great national economic benefits, resounded throughout the opening session of the Mississippi Valley Association's eleventh annual convention here.

Speaker after speaker emphasized his conviction that the goal of a standardized nine-foot barge system—one that would attract privately financed barge lines—reaching from Pennsylvania's rugged mountains and from the Great Lakes and the Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico, was coming into sight under the able leadership of the Nation's engineer-President.

A pledge of full co-operation with Mr. Hoover was echoed by the approximately 200 delegates from 24 states as speakers expressed jubilation over the new impetus the movement is receiving from the White House. They issued solemn warning that "the battle is not yet won," but looked forward to the day when President Hoover may lead a decisive flotilla down the mighty Mississippi as he did down the Ohio during the celebrations last month which marked completion of that river's nine-foot canalization.

"Vision and Courage"

"The biggest thing that has come before our whole people since the World War is that which brings us here now," declared Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama. "I am glad to see our Nation that the hand now holding its levers is that of an engineer who has both the vision to see the need and the courage to do the need."

Burton F. Peek, industrial leader from Moline, Ill., declared that the Administration, by reassignment of army engineers, has paved the way for speedy execution of the intensified waterways program.

"We have advocated," he said, "and still advocate the creation of conditions which will make private operations profitable, such as standardized and dependable channels, suitable terminals, and joint relations with other carriers."

The proposal to extend nine-foot channels throughout the upper Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the probable recommendation of a plan of action on the diversion of water through the Great Lakes to the Gulf route and the mall contract phase of the merchant marine at the port of New Orleans are to be discussed at the meeting.

Rate Changes Discussed

The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, gatherers of the waters of five states, is showing its E. Y. Chapin of Chattanooga, Tenn., as the unimproved route into the "potential source of magnificent production." Once their channels are developed the region they will serve will send an amazing tonnage into the entire inland waterway for further transportation, he said.

The proposal to back up the deepened channels with new river terminals with an adequate freight rate structure providing for rail-water-rail through routes, was urged by Homer Hock (R.), Representative from Kansas. He appealed to the railroads to withdraw their opposition.

"Until these joint rates are firmly established the fight to make the rivers a great instrument of commerce will not be won," he declared. He maintained that the railroads are becoming increasingly prosperous and said that the development of the rivers will scatter industries and "give to the railroads their full share of the prosperity that comes with it."

Announcement was made by Lachlan MacLean, secretary of the association, of a proposed tour of European waterways by members of the association next summer, recently approved by the executive committee. It is planned to start from St. Louis and Chicago July 15, sailing by way of Montreal.

Plays and Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

"Berkeley Square"

NEW YORK—Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard are presenting at the Lyceum Theatre John L. Balderston's application of a phase of relativity to the form of drama. Consider, says Peter Standish, in trying to explain his notion of the telescoping of time, the comparative viewpoints of a man in a boat and a man in an airplane above him. The man in the boat cannot see the banks of the river around which he has just turned; he sees the banks of the river along the stretch where he is now rowing; he cannot see the river view around the next turn. But the man in the airplane can see simultaneously the past, present and future views of the man in the boat.

So far, so good. However, Peter, an American youth of today, has brooded much over some old dairies concerning with his London forbears of 150 years ago that as he sits in his newly inherited house in Berkeley Square, he has become obsessed with the fancy that he might be able to fit back through time and take the place of his ancestor of the same name. Presto, he does just that and the audience for the sake of a very good story accepts the fantastic premise. In the end it all is sufficiently explained as something of a dream, resembling similar theatrical excursions of persons who think they would prefer the remote past to the present as a time to live, as presented in "When Knights Were Bold," a British farce, and "The Road to Yesterday," a romantic American melodrama. Mr. Balderston's novel dramatic angle is that a century and a half of recorded time is no longer, in relation to the unknown aeons of the ages, than a second and a half would be according to the calculations of the calendars of human invention.

This ingenious proposition yields under Mr. Balderston's imaginative

and fine-grained treatment a romance at once poignant and humorous. For Peter in the present is engaged to marry a pleasant but somewhat negative girl, and the Peter transferred to the long ago meets a girl who inspires him with a love akin to that of Dante for Beatrice. They find that the pressure of the difference of their periods makes it impossible for them to marry. And then, as Peter remarks, they cannot change what has already happened. Back in the present Peter parts with his fiancée, for he has a vision of a thing so fine that he cannot marry her.

The audience sits absorbed before this allegory, accepting it not at all literally, but moved to the depths by the beauty and significance of the idea that Mr. Balderston has visualized for them. Leslie Howard makes music of his share in the play. His is a characterization strong, gentle, unforgettable. Margalo Gilmore plays the radiant part of the girl of the past with her every resource as an actress. Her mysterious blue and ivory-gold costumes make her like a picture out of some old troubadour's tale. The Duchess of Devonshire treads her witty and gracious way again in the person of Louise Prussing, and Ann Freshman is always within the scope of her pathetic part of the modern girl. Then there are the authoritative Alice John as a dowager and Fritz Williams as a kindly American ambassador.

"Romance of Rio Grande"

William Fox is presenting "Romance of the Rio Grande," a movie version of "Conquistador," a novel by Katherine Fullerton Gerould at the Roxy. Alfred Santell directed this rather slow moving story of a Mexican youth (Warner Baxter) who finally came into his inheritance despite the plotting of a villainous cousin (Antonio Moreno). Robert Edeson gives a forceful and dignified performance as the hero's solidly grandfather, and Mary Duncan offers another of her baleful characterizations as the woman who plays the hero off against his cousin, only to lose all in the end. For it is the wily Manuela, household worker, who shares in the inheritance at the last. Manuela is played by a newcomer to the screen, Mona Maris, who is comely and simple in her stage work and who has a singing voice that will make her the talk of the filmland. There are magnificent scenes in the great outdoors of the cattle country and sonorous songs by an encamped chorus of cattle tenders. Again Mr. Baxter sings to fine effect, as he did in "Old Arizona," and again cameras and sound recording machines range widely in the open. This film has a theme song so good to hear that the orchestra picks it up in starting its show of the program; this same song has to be good at the Roxy. Otherwise the manager, S. L. Rothafel (Roxy) ignores it. He has also provided an elaborate singing and dancing spectacle "Fiesta," in key with the pic-

INDUSTRY'S NEED FOR ENGINEERS UNDERSUPPLIED

Technical Schools Unable to Meet Demand, Association Is Told

Industry's demand for graduates of engineering schools far exceeds the supply, Robert I. Rees, assistant vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, told the New England branch of the National Association for the Promotion of Engineering Education, assembled for the annual convention at Harvard University.

Mr. Rees, speaking as President of the association, said that more and more industries are coming into the market for engineering graduates and that reports from the various engineering schools throughout the country show that the number of positions to be filled next spring will exceed the supply, as it did in June of this year.

Prof. V. Bush of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that teachers are the custodians of the enthusiasm of youth. The handling and molding of that force must be regarded as a high art. The reports of the board have been most valuable in overcoming the disadvantages under which the engineering teachers labor.

As scientists tend to lose sight of all considerations other than their own, the reports, by stimulating pedagogical thinking, have helped engineering teachers to realize the necessity of mastering the art of teaching as well as their own science. If they are to accomplish to the full their task in the training of youth.

Mr. Rees spoke of the value to industry of the reports of the association's board of investigation and recommendation as they kept them in touch with general progress in engineering education and had enabled them to appreciate the obstacles and struggles which faced the professors. He asked if there were not some way in which the regular investigation and stock-taking might be continued. "Might it not be well," he said, "to make five-year checks on these problems which industry and teaching face in common. We of the industry would like to be kept in touch with everything that is being done to help meet our ever-increasing demand for college graduates in the engineering field."

APPLE TREE GUIDES SELECTION OF HOME BY JOHN AND MARY

(Continued from Page 1)

available, only 24.4 per cent of the families for whom new dwellings were constructed in cities of 25,000 or over, were housed in their year's apartment houses; while in 1928 the percentage had jumped to 54.

In making detailed figures the report shows that in 1921 accommodations for 224,545 families in the new buildings for which permits were issued during the year, and of this number 53.3 per cent were sheltered in one-family dwellings, 17.3 per cent in two-family dwellings and 24.4 per cent in apartment houses. As against this, seven years later, in 1928, some 53.7 per cent of the 388,673 new family dwelling units were in apartment houses, and only 35.2 per cent in one-family dwellings, and 11.1 per cent in two-family dwellings. At first sight this seems like a tremendous swing to apartment houses.

However, these statistics are susceptible to misinterpretation, James S. Taylor, head of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce points out. He says:

"It is unfortunate that many writers in commenting on the number of families accommodated in newly erected houses and apartments fail in their interpretation because they do not take into account the real significance of the term 'family,' which is used to designate a householding unit.

"In many cases the 'families' in an apartment house consist of one, two or three adults, occupying apartments of only one to four rooms, whereas the great majority of one-family houses being erected in most cities have at least five or six rooms, and are much more apt to house families with children. It is the trends in the living conditions of the family with children that are of the greatest concern to most of the writers, and unfortunately they try to base their deductions on data which do not tell the whole story."

Smaller Decline in Ownership

Again the Labor Department figures cover only a small period, and in which the peak of post-war small house construction came sooner than that of apartment house building, so that the latter now seems to be gaining on the former. Although it is true, that the percentage of home ownership has declined during each decade for which statistics are available, the decline from 45.8 to 45.6 per cent from 1910 to 1920 was less than in any preceding decade.

A strong home-buying tendency appeared recently in many cities, and the percentage of families owning their homes in the 65 largest cities actually increased from 1910 to 1920.

More than one-half of all the apartment houses erected during the post-war period are in New York and Chicago metropolitan districts.

John and Mary did not rent an apartment house suite because of their growing children, but they admitted that the apartment houses had certain things to be said for them.

"In general, apartment houses have been mainly to meet the needs of families without children of school age," said John M. Gries, former head of the division of building and housing in summarizing this aspect of the matter.

They fit in with the economic independence of single women, and with the increased ease of keeping house for the small family groups.

The restaurant and tearoom, the delicatessen, organized families for social recreation, the motion picture, the submergence of department houses and the relief of apartment dwellers from the personal responsibility maintenance, care of grounds, and looking after the furnace, all

tend to offset the advantages of living in larger housekeeping units in detached houses. Furthermore, apartments which house more people in a limited space provide more convenient locations."

Family's Radius Enlarged

Against the foregoing attractions of apartment house living, there were decisive factors that made John and Mary finally pick a detached suburban dwelling. The first, of course, was the children. Possibly the sociological benefits of homeownership which have been so frequently emphasized by President Hoover and others, had something to do with it, though in John's case all such generalizations were epitomized in the single idea that he hankered for that apple tree in his own backyard, while it must be confessed in Mary's case that the chromium plating on the faucet in her very own sink was what typified home-ownership.

No one conversant with the facts and conditions doubts that he is a dictator, and he himself would probably not deny the fact. But this seems to be an era of dictators, and the present occupant of the Palace of Pizarro in Lima set the fashion it is all the more to his credit. Certainly his country has prospered amazingly under his dictatorship. But no one who knows President Legua can honestly accuse him of being a tyrant. It is true that at times he uses iron hand and drastic measures, but such seem yet essential at times, for his own safety and the peace of his people.

Personally he is a gentle, lovable, kindly and most sympathetic man; a thoroughly human and broad-minded man ready to give his time and his ear to any and every complaint, and anxious to see justice done; a man whose proud boast is that the most humble of his people may have audience with him; a man of tremendous vitality, of inexhaustible energy, of marvelous mentality, a man absolutely lacking fear, possessing great personal charm, a keen sense of humor; a man fond of the pleasures and good things of life; a born ruler, a clever diplomat; a thoroughly good business man, a brilliant financier and the beloved idol of 99 per cent

Notable Courage

But perhaps his most outstanding characteristic is his courage. I do not believe he knows the meaning of the word fear. Time and time again, when he has been warned of some plot to assassinate him, he has openly defied his enemies, and has dared them to carry out their nefarious designs. On one occasion he was advised not to appear in public during the annual carnival, owing to danger that threatened him. As a result, he drove everywhere, unattended, unguarded, in an open car, bowing and smiling, showered with confetti and serpentine—in which a dozen bombs might have been concealed—and was everywhere greeted with cheers and thunderous applause.

Another time he was warned an attempt upon his life would be made when he crossed the Plaza de Armas on his return to the palace. His friends begged him to take another route, to go secretly and heavily guarded. Instead, he dismissed his guard, and sauntered openly across the plaza. And the Peruvians were amazed to see how fearlessly he walked through the streets of Lima in the midst of the oratory, the prisoner snapped out an order. Instantly at his words, the soldiers, who had been biding their time, surrounded by soldiers, he was halted while his captors hung him in the vindictive mob which clamored for a chance to do away with him. Suddenly he was driven exhibited like a captive beast—through the streets to the Plaza Colon where, surrounded by soldiers, he was held up and down, he was held both in his ups and downs, he was held both in his "in" and an "out." But unlike others, his years of exile were devoted, not to plotting and planning revolutions, but to studying other lands and people, learning the secrets of their success, familiarizing himself with their finances, methods, business, politics, customs and languages. Hence, when the time was ripe, he stepped into power fully equipped for one of the most difficult tasks that ever faced a president of a Spanish-American republic.

With all these qualities—and more perhaps in all respects—he marks the most brilliant Latin American has ever produced. Like all Latin Americans, he has had his ups and downs, he has been both an "in" and an "out." But unlike others, his years of exile were devoted, not to plotting and planning revolutions, but to studying other lands and people, learning the secrets of their success, familiarizing himself with their finances, methods, business, politics, customs and languages. Hence, when the time was ripe, he stepped into power fully equipped for one of the most difficult tasks that ever faced a president of a Spanish-American republic.

At the time he took charge, Peru was in a state of chaos. It was torn by political unrest, was industrially, financially and economically at the lowest ebb. Nothing was stable, nothing could be counted upon, there seemed to be no future. There were no roads worthy of the name. Communication and transportation were primitive and each step was, more or less, extent, a sort of independent political act. The country was undeveloped, backward, in debt and primitive, while the capital, Lima, was at that time a dirty, unsanitary city with horrible streets, no decent hotel and separated from Callao, the seaport, by a tedious trip of more than an hour.

Today Peru is one of the most prosperous if not the most prosperous of our Latin-American countries. Lima is one of the most charming and attractive cities in the New World. It is perhaps the cleanest city in Latin America. Its streets are concrete or asphalt, it boasts one-way traffic, red and green traffic signals and the finest hotel in South America outside Buenos Aires. Its million-dollar Country Club is famous; there are 10 and even 15-story office buildings; and two concrete motor highways bring Callao within 15 minutes of the city. Throughout the country there are good roads; motor busses run regularly to cities and towns 100 miles from the capital; a network of splendid highways connects Lima with neighboring towns, and two concrete motor highways bring Callao with neighboring towns and cities. The public gets only 25 cents worth of service out of its dollar in some governmental departments, he estimated. In others better administered it receives as high as 80 per cent. Public expenditures in the area exceed \$350,000,000 annually.

Citing the remarkable advance in beautification of Chicago through adoption years ago of the city plan, Mr. Jacobs urged a governmental plan for the region and promised equally great results. Under this system, he said, Chicago could avoid such financial difficulties as it is now facing, while deficits in the city for the coming year are expected to be \$100,000,000.

President Legua never misses an opportunity to denounce the anti-American propaganda being constantly spread in Latin America, and he openly and publicly expresses his admiration and friendship for the United States. Every inducement has been made to attract United States investments and enterprises to Peru. There are American officers in the navy, naval vessels are built in the United States, and many government positions of great responsibility are filled by United States citizens.

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Even in its present state, Peru still needs Legua to such an extent that loss of him would be in the nature of a national calamity, that might affect every Latin-American Republic, the United States and possibly Europe.

In many ways President Legua stands unique. One American, after meeting him, declared he was the Mussolini of South America. But I cannot agree with him. Rather, I should say, "All I can say," observed Legua, "is that I only wish Peru were miles nearer the United States."

On another occasion, at the formal opening of the Country Club, he stated publicly that those who spreah anti-American propaganda were charlatans, and were greater enemies of their own countries than of the United States.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Use of Armistice Day

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Armistice Day speech is made by him the occasion for a discussion of foreign affairs, and particularly of such movements toward enduring peace as the Disarmament Conference and the implementation of the Kellogg pact. The fact offers a suggestion that might well be considered by people not merely of America, but of other lands.

At present in the United States, Armistice Day is only a local holiday. It is established by law in twenty-three states. In some of the other states the Governor by proclamation declares it a holiday, but observance of it remains optional with individuals. The American Legion very properly urges that it should be made a national holiday, and, despite the disinclination of business as a whole to approve any further holidays, there are reasons why this one should be established.

If Armistice Day could be made a general holiday, it would be the one occasion which would stand distinctly as a memorial to peace. It would be the one holiday which should appeal equally to the people of America and of Europe, to the former allies, and to their former foes. Because on whatever side the sympathies of the individual may have rested, all rejoiced equally when peace was re-established.

Armistice Day as an international 'holiday' could be made the occasion for pressing the cause of peace in every possible way; by mass meetings, by ceremonies, by speeches intended to emphasize the necessity of doing away with war, and the possibility of accomplishing this by international agreement. Such an Armistice Day would be an occasion for annually arousing the peace sentiment of the world until it should become the dominant intellectual force controlling international relations. President Hoover has thus utilized the holiday, partial as it is, to this end. His example might well be widely followed, and it should encourage the Legion to press with renewed force its effort to make it a recognized holiday all over the United States. To that end the support of all lovers of peace might well be arrayed back of the men who fought in the war.

Is Democracy Being Outwitted?

A GAIN and again in the last two years, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, and other eminent British lawyers have been inveigling against the increasing power of bureaucracy and the stealthy methods by which it is arrogating to itself the functions of Parliament and the law courts, depriving citizens of their civil rights. The average Englishman may have been blissfully ignorant of "the new despotism," but the politicians have had the matter thrust upon their attention by some recent statutory acts which have conferred amazing powers upon the ministries. The resulting chorus of protest led the Lord Chancellor to appoint an authoritative committee to consider the question of the powers of ministers in assuming either legislative or judicial functions. It happened fortuitously that on the very day following the appointment of the committee the Lord Chief Justice produced a book denouncing this "new despotism" as a plot to deprive Britons of many highly cherished rights.

The nominal objects of criticism are the ministers of the Crown. The real objects are the permanent officials who stand behind the ministers and who draft the parliamentary bills and administer them when any become law. In recent years legislation has tended to become wider in scope, more complicated, and more difficult to understand. It is complained that recent acts "rushed through Parliament" have done two things: they have conferred upon the ministers power to make the law by issuing "orders in council," and they have deprived the citizens of their right of appeal to the courts by setting up some department as the sole judge of questions left in doubt. The practice has been steadily growing. More than half the public acts passed in 1927 provided for further legislation by departmental orders, rules and regulations. Is this the new solution of the problem of demagogism-government by mystification, experts working in a bureaucratic maze, with Parliament as a talking buffer between these real rulers of Great Britain and a duped electorate?

It is worth observing, however, that an appeal to law in Great Britain is a very costly procedure, and that the most powerful onslaught on bureaucracy has been that made by the lawyers who see in the civil servants their professional rivals in the interpretation of the law. Procedure by mystical methods of departments is at least cheaper than procedure in the open courts. It is also to be noted that cases in which the members of the ordinary public have felt themselves to be grossly victimized are rare. This may be explained by the fact that the personnel in the upper branches of civil service is scarcely to be equaled in any other profession in Britain in respect of the high average level of their intelligence, integrity and devotion to public duty. They may be despots. But in the main they are benevolent despots. That is why the flurry of indignation at their usurpation is felt rather by the lawyers than by the lay public.

But that their rule is in the main benevolent makes no difference to a champion of constitutional democracy. He sees only that democracy

is being outwitted; that the machinery of constitutional government is being directed against the rule of the simple Many and in favor of a subtle Few. But it is by no means certain, as Lord Hewart seems to think, that a lawyer is the best antidote to a bureaucrat. Perhaps the committee of inquiry may find a better remedy.

The Whys of the Tariff Tangle

THE present tariff deadlock in the United States Senate cannot be accurately explained on a basis of party politics. The division is basically a division of honest opinion, and the shattering of party lines is simply the surface result of this fundamental disagreement. The consequent deadlock, arising from the head-on clash of opposing tariff viewpoints, indicates more clearly than all the tariff speeches published in the Congressional Record the widespread dissatisfaction felt toward the Hawley-Smoot measure.

The maneuvers of partisan strategy are but a screen behind which is in progress a conflict of much greater moment. It is a conflict of tariff opinion which finds Republican aligned against Republican, Senate against House, West and South against East, agriculture against industry, country against city. This alignment is no mere gesture to rebuff the President. This deadlock is no mere trick to embarrass the Republican Party. To the contrary, it represents the most articulate and effective opposition which has developed in recent years against the excessively high schedules of a protective tariff bill.

This opposition is vividly illustrated by the fact that when the Hawley-Smoot measure, with all its formidable rates, was first put forward by the House of Representatives it provoked an avalanche of disapproval from Administration and opposition press alike. It was carefully estimated at the time that more than 90 per cent of the newspapers of the country were either opposed to the bill or critical of it. As Mark Sullivan observed the other day, "The suggestion that both sides in Congress throw the tariff overboard and adjourn originated not in Washington but throughout the country."

It is not necessary to toss the tariff bill thus hopelessly into the discard, but it is necessary to recognize that the people of the United States do not desire any wholesale revision of tariff policy. President Hoover's inaugural address emphasized this fact, and we believe that its recognition by the members of Congress would very definitely open the way to a constructive escape from the prevailing deadlock. Agriculture deserves the more adequate schedules which the Progressive-Democratic coalition in the Senate is now sponsoring. Aside from that, only a limited revision of the tariff schedules in those few industries in which economic changes actually demand such an adjustment should be undertaken. At the same time we believe that predominant opinion supports President Hoover in his opposition to the debenture clause and in his approval of the flexible tariff commission responsible to the Executive.

Happily the philosophy of despair which permeated the discussion of the tariff a few days ago is giving way to a more hopeful outlook. In its present trying and difficult effort to untangle a tariff which has raised more complicated issues than any of its predecessors, Congress deserves the sympathetic understanding of the entire country. It has before it the opportunity to reveal those qualities of co-operation and compromise which are so sorely needed in the present crisis and to demonstrate a statesmanship which will serve the whole Nation. For one, we are confident that an intelligent and balanced tariff measure, representative of public opinion, can be worked out.

Your Friend in the Basement

COAXING the kitchen range to deliver enough heat to keep the house warm is one of the autumn activities in a great many households in the northern temperate zone. But with the coming of November the demands for warmth increase to such an extent that the man of the house feels compelled to renew intimate relations with the furnace. There is one thing about a furnace that does not always obtain with regard to some other household appliances—its owner does not have to hunt for it. It is always standing just where it was left last spring.

Perhaps a majority of householders have cleaned out the furnace during the summer months, but a great many postpone this session until the eve of fall operations. The old heater has a cold look as one approaches it. A peek into the main entrance and a cursory examination of the ash box disclose that both are full of the remains of last season's fire. There is nothing else to do but to get the shovel and go to work. An old furnace can collect a larger content during a few summer months than any other hibernating animal. There seems to be no end to the ashes. But after excavations are completed and the heater, made ready for its season's work, is filled to the brim with kindling wood and coal—how speedily that cold look disappears, and what a creature of warmth and comfort it becomes!

Statues, Cables and Electric Lights

FOR a nation that makes it a point of honor in practical affairs, England has of late been devoting a remarkable amount of attention to artistic questions. The echoes of the Haig statue controversy may still be heard; and devotees of two opposing schools of artistic theory have, by tarring and feathering Jacob Epstein's Rima and Sir George Frampton's Peter Pan, revived the lamentably unsightly methods of direct criticism which led the Florentines of 325 years ago to stone Michelangelo's frowning statue of David. Meanwhile, the discussion over the effect of overhead cables on the beauty of the Lake District and the Sussex Downs goes on apace.

The setting up of pylons necessitated by the Government's scheme for the electrification of the countryside has aroused such intense opposition that one or two facts may usefully be recalled. In the first place, there is no irreducible antithesis between beauty and utility, and the assumption that these pylons will offend

the aesthetic sense merely because they are erected from utilitarian motives is by no means so self-evident as many people hastily conclude. It is not only a sound commercial theory, it is also a sound artistic theory, which says that the first question to be asked on the erection of any building is not, "Is it pretty, or is it artistic?" but, "Does it fulfill the purpose for which it is designed in a manner as nearly perfect as possible?"

Ruskin long ago showed that a windmill set up with a strict regard for the prosaic necessity of grinding corn was more likely to beautify the landscape than one which was a mere essay in the pseudo-medieval. The Roman aqueducts in southern France and the bridges at Niagara were built with as severely practical a purpose as the proposed electric cables, and just as convincing reasons could be brought forward to prove that they would destroy the picturesqueness of their surroundings as can be alleged against the carrying out of the Government's electrification scheme.

Sir Arnold Wilson of the Royal Society of Arts was not indulging in mere paradox when he said recently that the Electricity Commission's grid was going to do more for the beauty of England than any other thing now before the world. The coming of electricity into remote country districts will mean the bringing of a good deal of joy and brightness into the lives of the inhabitants; and if overhead cables are an economic necessity, there is no reason why anyone be apprehensive concerning them.

Improving Race Relations

RACIAL attitudes in the United States have changed for the better. This state of affairs is all the more significant when it is remembered that one in every ten Americans is a Negro. Negroes, as in the case of other racial groups, have developed in late years a consciousness of their own peculiar worth. They have given evidence of their ability along the lines of industrial, educational and economic endeavor.

It is to be remembered, while appraising the progress made in cultivating attitudes of cooperation among racial groups in the United States, that since 1910 there has been a tremendous shift of both white and Negro population from rural districts to urban centers of 2500 or more. Urban residence and industrial employment tend to increase the points of contact between white and Negro people. This means that the question of race relations is no longer merely a sectional problem. Twenty-two states have a Negro population ranging from 3 to 50 per cent of the total population. A score of cities in the North and nearly twice that number in the South each had in 1920 Negro population of 10,000 or more. The number of such cities has doubtless increased since that time.

A contrast between the conditions prevailing now and those prevailing immediately following the war will throw into bold relief the progress achieved in racial adjustments. Race riots were common ten years ago. It then became apparent that the adjustment of race relations would have to find a new basis. The approach of the whites toward the Negro had been that of a stronger group working for the weaker. During the last several years these two racial groups have sought to find a common ground of working together for mutual advantage.

Applied good will has been the secret of establishing friendly relations between white and Negro industrial workers. For a long time Negro laborers were excluded from organizations of white workers. They were forced by this circumstance into a condition of economic subordination. In their anxiety to obtain employment they were often used as strikebreakers, and the presence of Negroes in such a capacity generally led to violence of one kind or another. The leaders of labor are now recognizing that the interests of all workers, irrespective of race, are interdependent and that none can be excluded from labor organizations without injury to all. This has tended toward industrial and economic peace as between these two racial groups. In the meantime, in the South, plantation owners have been obliged, willingly or otherwise, to make better terms with their Negro employees in order to hold them.

Marked advances have also been made in interracial co-operation in the field of education. A larger proportion of public funds is being allocated to the support of Negro education. Many philanthropic educational foundations have labored for the intellectual development of the Negro, the educational plans sponsored by these organizations being projected upon the basis of co-operation between the two racial groups. Culturally, the Negro has proved himself capable of benefiting by these wider educational opportunities. Color barriers have largely been removed also from opportunities for studying the fine arts. This, too, has made for happier race relations.

Editorial Notes

Not the least part of the benefit which will accrue from the visit of the MacDonalds to the United States can be accredited to Miss Isobel's quiet dignity and courtesy. And her reason for not expressing an opinion of American women on her return to England exemplifies her attitude. "I will not do so," she said, "not because what I think of them is unsayable; but because it is a personal matter and I do not believe in talking about what one thinks of other people."

It is a remarkable honor which has been won by Mrs. Mary Brown Martin in being the first Negro to be elected to the Cleveland (O.) board of education. The daughter of parents born, reared and married in slavery, she typifies one phase of the twentieth century's advancing thought.

Add to the joys of life that of coming across last spring's seed catalogue and realizing that some of your back-yard results far exceeded the art work pictured therein.

"Every man should know how to loaf," remarks John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, again emphasizing the need for a professorship of leisure.

The English vocabulary is deplorably defective. You cannot write "There are three toozes, or toozes"—but there are (two-to-to).

On a Slow Train Down East

THE frontier of what we used to call "Down East" is moving farther and farther toward the rising sun. Time was when, even to the New Yorker, this somewhat paradoxical phrase meant the borders of New England itself. If you went only to Providence, R. I., you were going "Down East," though the general trend of your journey might indeed be northward. In Boston, the words meant Maine, the heart of Yankee land, a region different in language, custom and atmosphere from the rest of the country, and therefore offering to the vacationist the much-sought "change" in fullest measure.

But the hordes of holiday seekers have altered all this. Maine, or most of it, has become the goal of dwellers in a hundred cities during the summer months. Their automobiles, their swift motorboats, their unchangeable habits of "hustle," have brought to a region once tranquil and unhurried much of the atmosphere of the town. And so Maine, other than the far eastern part, is no longer different, except in the character of its scenery, from the rest of the country. The people themselves have developed "hustle." They all have their motorcars, and the dulcet voice of the radio assails on every hand the seeker for repose.

And so the frontier of "Down East" has been, like that of the great West, as the railway tracks wound their ways nearer and nearer to the sunset, pressed ever farther backward. It lies today, as one might say, somewhere east of Bar Harbor. Only along the Canadian border can one find the life and atmosphere which once was to be found in all northern New England, and you must get over into the neighboring provinces to discover today the real "Down East."

New Brunswick, especially along the rock-bound "Bay Shore," is almost a virgin land for the tourist. Into the little coves and bays and river mouths, pretty as those of the Maine coast, he can find his way only in a craft of his own, or upon one of the small coasting schooners, in case the owner can be induced to take a passenger, and one willing to subsist for a few days on salt fish.

Along the little-frequented roads which lead through far-reaching forests of spruce, and fir, and hemlock, from one remote village to another, the automobile is yet a curiosity, far outnumbered by horse-drawn vehicles. To the little ports between St. John and the mouth of Fundy, at Eastport, few strangers ever come. And the almost forgotten railway which connects the New Brunswick metropolitan with St. Stephen, across the St. Croix River from Calais, in Maine, operates but one train daily.

Upon this train I was the only passenger upon a recent occasion when, having disregarded the advice of the ticket seller in St. John to avoid a train which required six hours to traverse eighty miles, I set forth to make contact with "Down East," as it used to be. I was the only passenger, and it was clear that the conductor and his amiable guard wondered who I was, where I was, and where I was going. The logical conclusion, of course, was that I was a "runner," as the commercial traveler is still known in the real Down East. And when I indicated that my reason for being there was of a sort quite different, curiosity had its way entirely with the trainmen, and the succeeding hours were not devoid of converse, nor was I left in ignorance of the interesting features of the way, the character and history of the few settlers beside it, or the reason why a railroad had been built at all in such a remote locality.

I dislike to proceed anywhere at a rapid pace. I avoid, if possible, "fast" trains, speeding automobiles and swift steamships. I should have been content with the mode of travel of stagecoach days. In fact, I am certain that I should have delighted in it. Very well, then, here was a train exactly suited to my preferences. At no time did its

pace exceed fifteen miles an hour, and its taries at remote "sidings" were sufficiently long to permit its crew and its lone passenger to gather handfuls of the blueberries which grew in profusion close beside the uneven rails.

It paused here and there to attach a van laden with lumber, for the original purpose of this little-used line was to serve the tidal lumber mills, of which only two or three now remain. A score of them once engaged with the spruce and hemlock forest along the Bay Shore and far inland, but the settlements which grew up about them now resemble abandoned camps of the old California days. There was the mill at Prince of Wales, a station a dozen miles from St. John, where only a couple of houses remain beside the foundation of the old tide mill. At Musquash, and Lepreux, and New River, and Poclogan, there were others. But at the next station, strangely designated Utopia, the only explanation of that idealistic symbol was that herd appeared to be the ultimate in repose of never-interrupted calm.

Having passed Utopia, the advent of the usual luncheon hour became evident in the procedure of the trainmen, who spread for themselves upon one of the seats a considerable repast. In the eyes of the lone passenger this assumed extraordinarily desirable aspects. But the one village in all this journey was close at hand, St. George, where the train tarried for more than an hour, during which the venerable locomotive and everyone else "rested," and there was time to seek the village inn for sustenance.

Nor was the inn at all lacking in hospitality. It was an inn of the old days, of the fast-vanishing "Down East," and its tariff was in keeping. The village of St. George, midway of this route on the slow train Down East, appeared to have no special reason for existence in this remote region other than the existence of a single tidal sawmill. But it was a delightful village, a score of houses along an elm-shaded street, a store or two, the river near by, sloping meadows on the far side, and the spruce woods everywhere else.

The gravelled post road, once the main way between the frontier at Eastport and the sedate "City of the Loyalists," runs through it, and along this road, as I strolled slowly back to the train, came tearing an automobile with a New York number plate. How, forsaken, had New Yorkers ever strayed into this locality? Noting me, the operators of this contrivance of the outside world came to a dust-enshrouded halt, and demanded to know if there were a garage about. I reminded them that they were in an untraveled region. "You've said it!" one of them agreed, in piquant New Yorkese. "Terrible country, I call it!" Strange, I thought, as I boarded the "resting" train, how points of view differ.

We ambled on toward the American border, myself the leisurely train's sole passenger and quite content. Once or twice more we picked up a lumber van and several times again gathered blueberries. The conductor applied to his charge the hoary anecdote of the impatient traveling man who demanded to know why the train had stopped and was told there was a cow on the track; and when after a mile or so the train stopped again, was informed that it had caught up with the cow. The guard laughed dutifully, by and by observing to me in strict confidence that he had been on this run for more than twenty years, and had heard the cow story every time there was a passenger, which sometimes was only once a week.

And then, meeting a breath of the air of the adjacent Atlantic as it came up the St. Croix River, the train terminated its day's labors at the station of the pretty little New Brunswick town of St. Stephen, across from still prettier Calais, in the heart of the "Down East" that still remains.

M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Edisonian Anecdotes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently while listening to the wonderful radio presentation of the Edison golden jubilee, the reading of a telegram from the Prince of Wales brought suddenly to mind a story in connection with Mr. Edison which I imagine has never been told and which the world today, including the Prince of Wales, is ready to enjoy.

My husband, Thomas Russell Lombard, was associated, together with Jesse H. Lippincott, with Mr. Edison in the early days of the phonograph, when these two men purchased from Mr. Edison the patent rights of the phonograph and proceeded to form the pioneer North American Phonograph Company, which was the father of the talking machine companies in the world today. At the time of the Chicago World's Fair my husband, as assistant chief of the electricity building and the personal representative of Mr. Edison, proceeded to gather up what was available in those early days in the way of Edisonia, to be exhibited in connection with the Edison inventions. Among other things, he one day requested Mr. Edison to furnish him the beautiful Albert Memorial, which he had expected to find carefully stowed away in the safe, but which a search of the entire works had failed to uncover.